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STORM PROPHECIES.

THE establishment of a thorough and far-reaching system for the study of storm phenomena in this country, with the intention of developing laws by the application of which the seaman and the farmer can be forewarned of approaching gales or showers, is an event of no ordinary importance. Its value is threefold, and industry, humanity, and science will all benefit from an effort which we hope to see steadily persevered in and sustained. In addition to the memorandum explanatory of the work which we publish in another column, a pamphlet has been issued which cites some notable instances of real benefits which have followed the announcement of coming storms, as in the well-known case of the fleet lying in Toulon harbor, September 2, 1863. It had four hours' notice of a storm which was traversing France, and, preparing to meet it in all haste, was able to ride out in safety a violent gale which struck just at the premised hour. Italy was also warned at the same time, and there, as in France, officers on shore were ordered to their vessels, and commanding officers in ports saw that merchantmen took measures to meet the gale.

The accuracy which has already been reached in this business is shown by the fact that fifty per cent. of the prognostications made in England in 1863-64, and seventy-three per cent. of those in 1864-65, were correct. Of one hundred warnings sent to the coast of France in the winter of 1864-65, seventy-one were right, and in the next year seventy-six. The efficiency of the observers is also both great and improving. In the first of these two winters, the percentage of storms foretold was eighty-nine, and in the second winter ninety-four. Figures like these point to future scientific accuracy, and in this day, after so many advances in the art of making, sailing, and steering ships, as well as the improvements in methods of finding a ship's position at sea, there is perhaps no great step to be taken except in this matter of anticipating the coming of storms. Twenty-two centuries ago, the Grecian who sailed his bark among the confined waters that bounded his peninsula, paid one-third the value of ship and cargo to the insurer, or sixty per cent. a year, making two voyages. No proof can be found that there was any reason for this except in the dangers of a navigation that to-day is performed without difficulty and at a cost of only two or three per cent. for insurance.

Speed, certainty, good construction, and knowledge of the seas, are the elements which compose this improvement. If to these we can add forewarning of storms, we shall not only greatly increase the chances of the sailor and the profit of the merchant, but we shall have included in our preservative action the only great means of success which now remains unused. Thereafter improvement must be special, and progress take place in the different departments. We do not say this in any idea of a limitation of the powers of science; we live too late in the world to venture such prophecies. But we do not see what general misfortunes the sailor is liable to, except to have a faulty ship, to make incorrect observations, and to be overwhelmed in an irresistible—because unprepared for—storm. The special accidents to which steamers are liable are included in the department of construction.

By the system elaborated by the late British Ad-

miral FITZROY, thirty-two reports are received daily in London from Great Britain and five from the Continent, and are immediately published. The forecasts are for one and sometimes two days in advance, and are based on reported details of barometrical and thermometrical height, difference of wet bulb thermometer, direction and force of wind, condition of the sky, amount and time of rain or snow, and finally sea disturbance.

The history of storm reports in this country by no means commences with this movement. As early as 1858 daily reports were received, and a map drawn in the Smithsonian Institution of the weather changes reported by telegraph from various places in the country, and this was continued until the war business occupied the telegraph lines. The present undertaking is directly due to the representations of Professor Lapham of Milwaukee, whose memorial to Congress in 1869 received timely aid from the War Department, where maps and papers upon the same subject were preparing. Many others have urged the movement, and it now takes place in accordance with the wishes of many men whose attention has been called to its necessity. An act of Congress passed February 9, 1870, places the matter in the hands of the Secretary of War, and directs the military stations to be used for making observations. By order from the headquarters of the Army, Colonel A. J. MYER, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, was charged with the work, and all commanding officers are required to give what aid they can.

Of the importance of storm warnings to the United States we believe all men are convinced, though the meteorologists do not agree in the results deduced from the observations hitherto made. This, however, is only a proof of the promise contained in the system which is about to be put in operation. It is not intended to enter at once upon the task of issuing warnings, though this is the aim proposed, and it will be undertaken as soon as the meteorological peculiarities of the country have been sufficiently defined, and the numerous observers have been educated to their new tasks. Even as we write, the papers are filled with the calamitous consequences of the annual great storm on the lakes—a gale that, with a well-conducted system of observations, could have been announced and prepared for in advance.

PERHAPS there is no question which is engaging such general attention at present as the question Why have the French failed? It is one we have no intention of deciding here. Volumes must be written on every side of the theme before all its causes have been set down in print; and those who hope to explain in a pamphlet or during an hour's talk the why and the wherefore, must have either very little or a very great deal of information. We only desire to point out the fact that the reason why the French failed is very different from the reason why the Germans succeeded. It is easy to see how there can be accidents in war or single causes which may account at once for the success and the failure on the same field of battle. But the roots of German power have been long in gaining their deep hold, and the sap which gave the French military growth its character has been getting thin and weak for many years. Through all the struggles in this war there has run a current of unsuccess, a fatal lack of power, which has defeated the French army whether it fought in the open field or behind intrenchments, whether it attacked the enemy or defended itself, whether the

engagement was only a skirmish between cavalry outposts, or the fate of the army and every man in it—of France and her future for half a century—hung in the balance. The French have fought well, but they have never found themselves in circumstances so critical that victory was felt to be the only issue that could be accepted; they have never heard that voice of necessity which may call the soldier to efforts greater than are to be expected of man. But the Germans have. The frontier was not valuable enough to the Frenchman [to make either Wissembourg or Spicheren Hills a victory; the junction of BAZAINE with the new army of MACMAHON was not important enough to arouse in the army before Metz the determination to win Vionville against such Germans as had come up; finally, there] was not enough of disgrace or disaster in the looming capitulation at Sedan to call forth even one vigorous stroke on September 1 against the extended line that surrounded the French army. The French have not been outnumbered in every battle, in every corner of the great field. Spicheren Hills and Vionville are battles that were fought by the heads of unconcentrated armies against an enemy lying in chosen and fortified places, and both were brilliant successes. The Germans have held their lines more than once against charges that would have been overwhelming in their hands and were so in numbers. It is not to the admirable tactical drill, the intellectual superiority, or anything else that pertains to the German soldier, that the fatal ill fortune of the French is to be attributed. Causes must be found within the French themselves for such a state of affairs. It may be that the consciousness of inferiority, the crushing effect of the first defeats, the doubt of their generals, the wretched character of their commissariat, will account for their apparently hopeless spirit; but it is more probable that the historian who gathers up the causes of the war—historical, moral, religious, national, military—will write down as the sum and consequent of them all that the French exhibited a marvellous and destructive inefficiency in the field.

In this state of things we have an explanation of the remarkable inaction of the French at a time when slight successes against the enemy would be most telling in their effect upon the siege of Paris. The two hundred miles of railway communication, upon the integrity of which the whole success of the Germans depends, remains unthreatened by the least raid. Undoubtedly the difficulty of reaching it is very great. A deep border of cavalry outposts lies along its whole length, ready to give such early warning of hostile movements that troops could be concentrated upon any point in numbers sufficient to make success problematical with any troops. How much more hopeless than are such operations when undertaken with soldiers who cannot win a fight great or small. In isolated parts of battles the French have sometimes presented a bold bearing, and have made their enemy tell off every step with one or many dead; but the success has never endured to the end of the day, and the fact that they are unable ever to go beyond a certain point in victory is a prophecy of defeat. Military writers in every country are asking why the French do not organize flying columns, sudden attacks, and a series of at least annoyances if not positive hindrances against the invaders. We think that those who have watched the progress of this war will find in the apparent dispiritedness of French soldiers a reason sufficient to dissuade any commander from undertaking bold operations.

RECENT CHANGE IN THE ART OF WAR.

A SERIES of four essays on military subjects, contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* between the years 1864 and 1867, and which have derived such new interest from the present contest in Europe, have been gathered into a volume by the London publishing house of LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. Two of the four were contributed by Lieutenant-Colonel CHESNEY, of the Royal Engineers, and the other two by HENRY REEVE, Esq., D. C. L., corresponding member of the Institute of France. The subjects discussed are "Recent Changes in the Art of War," "Military Growth of Prussia," "Military Institutions of France," "Rifled Ordnance in England and France." To these is added in an appendix to the volume the French law on the recruitment of the army. The essays of Colonel CHESNEY are the most valuable of the series. We regret that we have not space to reproduce them entire from the volume published by the LONGMANS, for a copy of which we are indebted to the courtesy of General CRAWFORD. The grand principles of strategical combination, their author argues, are the same as they were in the days of CÆSAR, ALEXANDER, and HANNIBAL. It is as important now as it was then for a general to keep his forces united or ready to unite; to leave as few vulnerable points as possible; to maintain his own lines of communication, and to break those of the enemy; and before all to secure the advantage of his enemy in numbers at the point of actual contact. It is in the development of new means of accomplishing these results that we trace the changes in the art of war. The improvement in the means of communication and the growth in wealth of town and country tend inevitably to accelerate events in time of war. Such campaigns as those of Marlborough and Saxe in the Low Countries can no more be repeated on the same soil than the battles of Chancellorsville and the Wilderness could have been fought as they were had the wooded swamps of Virginia been changed beforehand into well-drained fields. The first NAPOLEON might have lost some of his superiority in quickness of combination had railroads been invented in his day; and as it is, Colonel CHESNEY thinks, the campaigns of the Archduke CHARLES prove that it was the era as much as the man which secured NAPOLEON his place as the foremost figure of military history.

The movement which successfully opposed activity to discipline, and the bold dash of the patriot soldier to the enforced courage of the trained serf, originated with the Revolution, whose force NAPOLEON directed and regulated. The half-drilled volunteers of France moved in their columns as much more rapidly than the German lines, as those dull copies of the battalions of FREDERICK outran the unwieldy order of battle which his tactics superseded; and the use of columns originated in the adaptation of military manoeuvres to the necessities of undrilled troops. The skirmishers thrown forward to cover the advance of these columns were an adaptation from the American backwoods system of riflemen, which the French officers had seen in practice under Washington and Lafayette.

It is to the Italian campaign of 1859, however, that Colonel CHESNEY turns for examples of the highest development which the modern principle of advance in skirmish order received before the breech-loader was used. Colonel LIPPITT's little work and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are quoted to show that the attempt during our war of the Rebellion to act entirely in loose order without regular supports resulted only in vast and bloody skirmishes. But, though our second war did not, according to Colonel CHESNEY, lead to the best development of the skirmish system which our Revolution added to modern tactics, it did result, like the Revolution, in another great addition to tactics, viz., mounted infantry—"the only special creation," Colonel CHESNEY thinks, "which American generals have added or rather restored to our stock." "This arm," he adds, "the original 'dragoon' of the wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, was designed originally for the purpose of rapidly marching to occupy and defend distant positions, or of outmanoeuvring the enemy by moving swiftly to his flank a part of the troops apparently engaged on his front. In such a mode did JOHNSTON, BRAGG, and SHERMAN chiefly employ their horse. By it also SHERIDAN, bringing up and dismounting,

suddenly 9,000 additional men on the extreme right of the Petersburg defences, overpowered the besieged by the free use of this reinforcement, turned the detached work, at first stoutly held by the troops of ANDERSON, won the battle of Five Forks, and finished the siege at a blow." But both American experience and that gained recently in Europe, it is added, "point decidedly to the conclusion that the opportunity for distinctive cavalry charges will be very rare in the wars of the future."

The artillerymen get small comfort from Colonel CHESNEY. The exceeding weight attached to artillery by NAPOLEON in his last campaigns was a sign of decadence rather than improvement—"a poor substitute for the juster proportion of arms which he had no time to create anew after the disasters of Russia." The long-range artillery did not, he thinks, decidedly influence the fortunes of the day at Solferino, where the defeat of Austria was due chiefly to internal disorganization. Still the tendency to mass guns for a decisive stroke of battle, with the increased means of transport now available, is a sufficient guarantee that the proportion of artillery will be maintained in the future.

The increased use of field works in our recent war is ascribed to the peculiarities of the *terrain* and the troops engaged on it, rather than to the increased range of firearms; yet a proper use of our experience would have saved even the slow leaders of Austria from their surprise and disgrace among the pine woods of Hohenlinden.

The rapid multiplication of railroads will not, in Colonel CHESNEY's opinion, modify the conditions under which troops are brought into action. The long annals of the American war give no reason to believe that we are near the day when commanders will arrange their order of battle with a view to bringing their troops under fire by train.

We have confined ourselves in these extracts to the opening chapter of this volume, which presents clearly and sensibly the author's views as to the present state of warfare as influenced by modern conditions and recent experience, with which we agree in the main. How far the contest in France will necessitate a change in these conclusions it is yet to determine. Colonel CHESNEY's other essay, on the "Military Growth of Prussia," is mainly a presentation of facts which we propose to lay before our readers in another form. Mr. REEVE's article on the "Military Institutions of France" adds little or nothing to what we have already given in the articles on General TROCHU's work and other military criticisms; his second essay, on "Rifled Ordnance in England and France," embodies information which is already sufficiently familiar to the habitual readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

In concluding the paper from which we quote, Colonel CHESNEY says:

Attractive as the subject of strategy is to many intellects, it is to be regretted that its study has been so limited among ourselves that its first principles have to be forced upon the public at every separate occasion. This has been partly due to the very strict attention of the best of our officers to the details of their own branches of the service—branches from which they rarely, in the scientific corps never, are removed. In the old United States Army, this was better managed; officers were trained more completely for the different arms, and the highest parts of a soldier's profession were not altogether overlooked at West Point, as until recently at Woolwich; and as cabinets, however able, must generally when entering on war be dependent for their greater combinations on the private or official opinions of professional soldiers, it is not surprising that the views which have guided our own on certain recent emergencies have too often seemed narrow and ill-chosen. Federal generals failed at the first from the want of proper material wherewith to execute their designs. Yet the early reports of McClellan, Halleck, and Sherman were as broad and luminous as the proceedings of the British Government at the opening of the Crimean war were meagre and uncertain.

THE *Engineer* says that some short time since Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, of Nazing, offered her Majesty's Secretary of State for War to raise a body of volunteers to work a battery, or a half battery, of mitrailleuses. This offer was respectfully declined; but it is understood that the right honorable gentleman contemplates following the example of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and causing a lightly-constructed mitrailleuse to be attached to every company of infantry in her Majesty's service, and one to each of the jails throughout the country for its defence in the time of need.

M. DURNOF, the aeronaut who left Paris on September 23, with three mail bags weighing 250 lbs., says that as he passed westward he could distinctly see the Prussians below him with a telescope. He saw them point cannon at him; he saw the balls rising in the air, and, after exhausting their impetus, fall to the ground. Some of the balls ascended high enough to make the balloon shake. Infantry fired at him with their rifles almost all the way from Paris to Mantes, but he was entirely out of range.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

THE great success of the German armies is due not only to strategy and energy, but probably just as much to the perfect system of the national defences of Prussia, extended since 1866 to the North German Confederation, and to a certain degree to the South German States.

I. HISTORICAL REVIEW.

The principle that every citizen is bound to assist in the defence of his country is as old as it is natural. It was recognized in the Roman republic, and still more among the nations which overran the Roman empire. The barbarous custom of enslaving conquered nations in the middle ages restricted the honor and the duty of defending the country to the conquerors. The property of the soil was given to the victorious warriors, under condition that they were always to be ready to follow the banner of the chief in case of war—the origin of feudalism. Every freeman was brought up a warrior, the tilling of the soil being left to the conquered for the benefit of their masters. The first change was brought about by the invention of gunpowder. Soldiering then ceased to a certain degree to be a common accomplishment; it became a profession which had to be acquired with some pains; and soldiers began to be hired for pay. Then the old principle, that every freeman had to be a soldier, fell into abeyance. Armies were hired for the war. They ceased to be national, and became a scourge to friend and foe alike. This system, which was developed to its most fearful extent in the times of the thirty years' war, led next to the establishment of standing armies. The desire to suppress the feudal barons, always inclined to oppose the increase of the power of their liege lords, induced the latter to keep soldiers in permanent pay and continual readiness. The increasing demand for such armies taught the princes to revive the old principle that every citizen should assist in the defence of the country, and the fulfilment of this duty was exacted; conscription was introduced. The first Prussian king who gave a kind of organization to this system was Frederick William I. The so-called "canton system" assigned a certain recruiting district to each regiment. The enlistment of foreigners became the exception. Frederick the Great, during his fearful struggle against almost all Europe, could not do yet without foreign enlistments, because his small nation was unable to furnish for years all its able-bodied men, if the ruin of agricultural pursuits was not to stop utterly its natural resources.

The French revolutionists, when attacked by the standing armies of their neighbors, revived the old principle of a national defence to its fullest extent. Enthusiasm made up for want of brains, especially as the opposing armies were commanded by superannuated martinets, bewildered by the new spectacle. Tactics were adapted to the raw but abundant material; and finally Napoleon organized those French armies which in their victorious campaigns conquered nearly all Europe. Prussia, where the reminiscence of the glory of Frederick the Great had imbued the army and its leaders with a vanity sufficient in itself to preclude success, was in 1806 ignominiously overthrown by Napoleon. No country in Europe suffered so fearfully from the relentless conqueror as Prussia. His exactions, in spite of all justice and all treaties, never ceased; and though the heroic struggles in 1813 and 1814 restored Prussia, Napoleon's oppression is still bitterly remembered.

One of the most disgraceful conditions of the treaty of Tilsit in 1807 stipulated that Prussia was not to keep more than 42,000 men under arms. But Prussia's patriots never despaired, and it was during this most unfortunate period of Prussia's national life that the foundation of the present system of national defence was laid. Not only the principle of everybody's liability to military duty was recognized, but it was made obligatory on every Prussian to serve a certain time in the army, for the purpose of receiving a soldier's training. General von Scharnhorst, Secretary of War, devised the means to increase the number of trained soldiers ready for an always expected emergency, in spite of the above peace stipulation. Each year a part of the 42,000 were dismissed on furlough and an equal number of recruits joined; and so Prussia was enabled in 1813 to increase at once its 42,000 to 120,000, all trained and disciplined men. The Landwehr, consisting of all able-bodied men up to the age of 35 years, furnished additional troops. The time, however, between 1809 and 1813 having been too short, the Landwehr of 1813 was not composed, like the Landwehr of to-day, of trained soldiers; and the inferiority of raw levies, compared with trained soldiers, would have been still more perceptible than it was had not the fearful losses of Napoleon in Russia forced him, too, to make his appearance in 1813 partially with young troops. Patriotism in this case made up again for want of training, though at great expense of life and treasure.

After Napoleon's downfall the system was continued and improved. The peaceful times then following permitted, however, for the good of the finances, to reduce not only the actual time of service with the colors, but also the number of men called out, and about one-fifth to one-fourth of the number were usually excused altogether. The short campaigns of 1848 and '49 against Denmark, the mobilizations of 1850 and '59, without leading to actual war, showed several weak points of the system as it then was; and in 1860 the present King, then regent still, adopted a plan of reorganization presented to him by General von Roon, which coincided with his own opinion about the matter, and the general entered upon the office of Secretary of War to bring his plans into execution. The two main points of improvement were: 1st, that the principle be carried out to its fullest extent, and that nobody should be excused; 2d, that every organization, even of the administrative branches, such as subsistence, ambulance, ammunition trains, etc., should be represented in peace time, and their preparatory training be just as carefully attended to as that of the fighting men.

Both points involved an increase of the military expenses; and this gave occasion to difficulties between the King and his Parliament since 1860, which were adjusted by the great success of 1866, when the first effectual step toward the fulfilment of the historical mission of Prussia—to reunite and organize Germany—was taken; and the great value of the present organization of the national defences was acknowledged.

II. RECRUITING.

The name of every male citizen of Prussia is since 1809 entered upon the army lists actually at his birth. The civil authority, upon receiving the usual notice of the birth of a child, reports the names of the males to the commander of the "Landwehr Battalion." He represents the territorial military authority; and his district is coextensive with one or sometimes two "circles," as they call what we call "counties." Every Prussian is bound by law, as long as he is not yet excused from all military duty, or as long as he has sons under the age of twenty, to report any change of residence, that is to say, any change of his home for good.

Emigrants have been very numerous from Germany, simply because the soil is no longer adequate to the wants of the steadily increasing population; but this movement excepted, the German is steady, and not given to moving about—the less so, as to give up what he has got before he has got something better is very dangerous in a country where labor is in excess of the demand, and no uncultivated soil to be found. For this reason a regulation can be easily enforced which it would be impossible to carry out in the United States.

Each year, in April, all young men who reach their twentieth year within the current year appear at the seat of the Landwehr battalion before a recruiting board (Kreis-Ersatz-Commission) composed of the commander, the civil administrative officer of the circle (Landrath), and a surgeon. Here a first examination takes place. Those obviously unfit for any service, those who are exempted by law (for instance, the only son of a poor widow), are set aside, the lists verified, and absentees called in. This is the business of one day; and the men are requested to appear again some day appointed in June or July, when the department board (Departments-Ersatz-Commission), headed by the brigadier-general, one field officer of the corps of the guards, and other members, make their circuit. They, in the first place, revise the decisions made already by the former board, and then proceed to a careful medical examination of the men. Young men not yet fit for duty, but promising to be so later, are put back for re-examination for one, two, or three years, as the case may be. Men fit only for certain branches of the service are pointed out. Why should a man who is too near-sighted to be a soldier not be fit to act in the company of stretcher-bearers? The men are assorted according to their qualities. The first selected are the sharpshooters; next the strongest and best-looking men are taken for the corps of the guards; the tallest and strongest men are next designated for the artillery and cuirassiers; the lightest built go to the hussars; tradesmen and mechanics are properly distributed; and the whole thing, descriptive lists included, is settled and reported. Formerly, when not yet every man was actually taken, lots were drawn immediately after the medical examination; and I cannot help remarking upon a great mistake in the draft law adopted during our great war, when we drafted before the examination had taken place, instead of examining first and drafting afterwards. Prussia is divided into military districts (Landwehr battalion districts) in such a manner that each district contains so many inhabitants, that on an average about 200 each year reach the age of twenty. Of these 200 about 150 go to the infantry, 50 to all the other arms of the service, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and administrative branches.

The corresponding battalion of the line is 400 strong in peace time, one third each year being dismissed to the reserve and replaced by recruits. The men remain in reserve six years up to their 29th year, and belong to the Landwehr proper during six more years. This gives a total number of 1,200 available for the line or field battalion, and 800 for the Landwehr battalion. The infantry recruits after their three years' service, and those who have served somewhere else, all return home and remain under the orders of the Landwehr battalion commander. We propose to show by and by how all these soldiers are disposed of in case of a mobilization. Any of them changing their home report the fact, and their military record is transferred to such district as they choose to go to. C. V. H.

CHRONICLE OF THE WAR.

SEPTEMBER.

2. GENERAL von Moltke issues the following order for carrying out the capitulation:

HEADQUARTERS, FRENCH, September 2, 1870.

The French army lying to-day in and about Sedan has capitulated. Officers will be liberated on their word of honor; the under officers and common soldiers are prisoners of war. Arms and army material will be delivered up. The text of the capitulation is given herewith. [See JOURNAL of last week.]

The prisoners of war, whose number is not yet ascertained, will be assembled in the bend of the Meuse near Villette and Igges, and afterward conducted away in echelons. The Eleventh and Twelfth Royal Bavarian army corps, under the general command of General von der Tann, are appointed to the first guard. The supplying of the prisoners, for which, according to the promise of the French general commanding, stores are to be brought from Metziers to near Donchery by railroad, will also be regulated by General von der Tann. That no difficulty in the approach of trains is laid in the way, is carefully to be observed. An infantry regiment from the Eleventh corps will be placed in the fortress as garrison to-morrow after Sedan shall have been evacuated.

The withdrawal of the prisoners in two lines by way of Stenay, Etain, and Gorze to Remilly, and Buzancy, Clermont, and St. Mihiel to Pont-à-Mousson, will be conducted by the army under his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Saxony and the royal commander-in-chief of the Third army, according to the order of this morning. In order to avoid every doubt, it is to be remarked that the French officers captured yesterday in battle, and to-day before the close of the capitulation at 11 o'clock, are to be treated in accordance with the rules previously in force.

Officers and officials who give their parole must themselves prepare the proper notification. Both classes must report as soon as possible to the quartermaster-general of the army. The horses to be delivered on the part of the French army shall, in accordance with the orders of his Majesty the King, be distributed for the benefit of all the active German forces, and the army commanders will be hereafter informed upon their respective quotas.

The clearing up of the battle-field is the duty of the General-Etappen-Inspection of the army of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Saxony. The burial of the dead is to be hastened by means of the civil authorities.

VON MOLTKE.

The following letter from Count von Bismarck describing his part in the negotiations is published:

DONCHERY, September 2, 1870.

After I had come here yesterday evening according to your Majesty's order to take part in the negotiations upon the capitulation, the latter were interrupted until about 1 o'clock at night by the granting of time for consideration, which General Wimpffen begged after General von Moltke had decidedly declared that no other condition than the laying down of the arms would be accepted, and that the bombardment would begin again at 9 o'clock the next morning if the capitulation were not concluded by that time. At 6 o'clock this morning General Reille was announced, who informed me that the Emperor desired to see me, and was already on the way here from Sedan. The general returned immediately in order to inform his Majesty that I followed him, and shortly after I found myself perhaps half-way between here and Sedan in the neighborhood of Frenois, in presence of the Emperor. His Majesty was in an open carriage with three superior officers, and an equal number in the saddle near by. Of the latter Generals Castelnau, Reille, Vauvert, and Moskowa were personally known to me, the last named appearing to be wounded in the foot. Arrived at the carriage, I dismounted from the horse, stepped to the side of the Emperor, and standing on the carriage step, inquired after the orders of his Majesty. The Emperor then expressed the wish to see your Royal Majesty, apparently under the impression that your Majesty was also in Donchery. After I replied that the headquarters of your Majesty were at present fifteen miles distant in Vendresse, the Emperor inquired if your Majesty had fixed upon a place to which he should go at once, and afterward what my views thereupon were. I answered him that I had come here in full darkness, and the neighborhood was therefore unknown to me, and placed at his disposal the house occupied by me in Donchery, which I would immediately leave. The Emperor accepted this and rode slowly toward Donchery, but drew up some hundred paces before the bridge leading over the Meuse into the city, in front of a laborer's house standing alone, and asked me if he could not descend there. I had the house inspected by Councillor of Legation Count Bohlen-Bismarck, who had meantime followed me. After he had reported that its interior was very bare and small, but that the house was free from wounded, the Emperor descended and desired me to follow him within. Here, in a very small room, containing a table and two chairs, I had

a conversation of about an hour with the Emperor. His Majesty expressed chiefly the wish to obtain more favorable terms of capitulation for the army. I declined absolutely to consider this subject with his Majesty, as this purely military question was to be settled between General von Moltke and General de Wimpffen. In return I asked the Emperor if his Majesty was inclined to negotiations for peace. The Emperor replied that as prisoner he was not now in a condition [to treat for peace]; and to my further question to whom, according to his views, the government of France would now revert, his Majesty referred me to the existing government in Paris. After explanation of this point, which was not to be decided with certainty from yesterday's letter of the Emperor to your Majesty, I perceived that the situation to-day as yesterday offered no other practical question than the military one; nor did I conceal this from the Emperor, but expressed the necessity which resulted therefrom to us of obtaining before all things, by the capitulation, a substantial means of securing the military results which we had won. I had already yesterday evening weighed the question in every direction with General von Moltke, whether it would be possible, without injury to German interests, to offer better terms than those fixed upon to the members of an army that had fought well. After due consideration we were both forced to hold the negative of this question. When, therefore, General von Moltke, who meanwhile had approached from the city, went to your Majesty in order to lay before your Majesty the wish of the Emperor, this was done, as your Majesty knows, not with the purpose of supporting the same.

The Emperor next went into the open air, and invited me to seat myself near him before the door of the house. His Majesty laid before me the question whether it were not possible to allow the French army to go over the Belgian frontier, in order to have it disarmed and disposed of there. I had also discussed this possibility with General von Moltke the evening before, and quoting the motives indicated above, I declined to go into the discussion of this method. In regard to the political situation, I took for my part no initiative, and the Emperor only in so far as he bewailed the misfortune of the war, and declared that he himself had not desired the war, but had been forced to it by the pressure of public opinion in France.

From information received in the city, and especially through examination by the officers of the general staff, it was in the mean time, between 9 and 10 o'clock, ascertained that Bellevue Castle near Frenois was suited to the reception of the Emperor, and also that it was not yet filled with wounded. I reported this to his Majesty in the form that I pointed out Frenois as the place which I would submit to your Majesty for the interview, and therefore put it to the Emperor if his Majesty would go there at once, inasmuch as a stay in the small laborer's house was inconvenient, and the Emperor would perhaps require some rest. This his Majesty willingly entered into; and I escorted the Emperor, who was preceded by an escort of honor from your Majesty's body-guard of cuirassiers, to Bellevue Castle, where, meanwhile, the remainder of the suite and the equipages of the Emperor, whose arrival from the city appeared to have been considered uncertain until then, had gone. Also General de Wimpffen, with whom, in expectation of the return of General von Moltke, the discussion of the negotiations relative to a capitulation, which had been interrupted yesterday, were resumed by General von Podbielski, in presence of Lieutenant-Colonel von Verdy and the chief of staff of General de Wimpffen, which two officers were charged with the treaty. I took part only in the beginning by laying down the political and legal conditions in accordance with the revelations furnished me by the Emperor himself, inasmuch as I immediately thereafter received, through Count von Nostitz, as messenger from General von Moltke, the information that your Majesty would not see the Emperor until after the close of the capitulation of the army—a notification by which the hope of receiving any other terms than those previously decided upon had to be given up. I then rode, with the intention of reporting to your Majesty the position of the affair, toward your Majesty at Chehery; met on the way General von Moltke with the text of the capitulation signed by your Majesty, which, after we had entered Frenois with him, was at once accepted without opposition, and signed. The bearing of General de Wimpffen, as well as that of the other French generals, the night before, was very dignified; and this brave officer could not restrain himself from expressing to me his deep pain that he should be just the one to be called, forty-eight hours after his arrival from Africa, and half a day after assuming the command, to place his name under a capitulation so ominous to French arms; nevertheless the lack of provisions and munitions, and the absolute impossibility of any further defence, laid upon him the duty as general of restraining his personal feelings, since, in the existing situation, a further shedding of blood could alter nothing. The acquiescence in the dismissal of the officers upon their word of honor was recognized with great thankfulness, as an expression of your Majesty's intention not to trample upon the feelings of an army which had fought bravely, beyond the line which in view of our political and military interests was necessarily drawn. General de Wimpffen has also subsequently given expression to this feeling in a letter, in which he spoke his thanks to General von Moltke for the considerate forms in which the negotiations have been carried on from his side.

COUNT BISMARCK.

Proclamation of General Wimpffen to his soldiers:

SOLDIERS: You fought yesterday against very superior forces. From daybreak on into night you withstood the enemy with the greatest bravery, and fired your last cartridge. Worned with this battle, you were unable to obey the call of your generals and officers to make the attempt to win the Montmedy road and cut your way through to Marshal Bazaine. Only 2,000 men could be gathered to attempt a last effort. You were forced to halt before the village of Balan and

return to Sedan, where your general learned with pain that there were neither provisions nor munitions of war. It was impossible to think of defending the place, which, by its position, was made incapable of withstanding the numerous and powerful artillery of the enemy. Since the army, shut in the walls, could neither leave them nor defend them, because the means of existence were wanting to the people as well as to the troops, I was compelled to the sad determination to make terms with the enemy. Sent yesterday to the Prussian headquarters with full powers from the Emperor, I could not at first resign myself to accept the conditions which were made me. Not until this morning, threatened with a bombardment, to which we could not have replied, have I decided upon new steps, and have received the conditions by which, as far as possible, you will be spared the humiliating formalities which the customs of war usually bring with them in such cases. It alone remains to us, officers and soldiers, to bear with resignation those results of necessity against which an army cannot fight: lack of means of existence and of munitions for fighting. I have at least the satisfaction of having prevented an unnecessary massacre, and of having preserved to the country soldiers who are still capable of rendering good and brilliant service in the future. The General-in-Chief commanding,

DE WIMPFEN.

A staff officer of General de Wimpffen publishes in the Paris journals a justification of his conduct, from which a German paper extracts the following:

"After the defeat at Beaumont it was intended only to touch Sedan in order to obtain there provisions and ammunition, and to leave the sick, wounded, and all soldiers unable to march; that was the intention of the general. It was necessary to continue the retreat without delay and withdraw in a southerly direction from the fortress. In case the march was begun at one o'clock P. M., 4 to 5 hours' advance would be gained over the Prussians, who were pushing on behind in order to cut off the way, and, indeed, had begun the accomplishment of this design on the 31st August at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with a corps of 80,000 men. After the Prussians had finished this movement they attacked on September 1 our right wing in order to push us toward the fresh troops who awaited our withdrawal from the plateau in order to deploy their masses against us. For a moment General Wimpffen dreamed of victory; he did not know that he had more than 250,000 enemies before him. In the evening he wanted to open a way of escape to Belgium or Carignan, and he would without doubt have succeeded in this, provided the enemy, half disorganized in consequence of the battle, should retain his positions on the battlefield. But the Emperor, who, in fact, held the chief command without cessation, hindered him therefrom, and paralyzed General Wimpffen's last efforts, in that he called in the Prussians by the flag of truce and sent a writing to the King. After a very lively dispute between the general and the Emperor and the men around him had occurred in consequence of this, the general handed his resignation to the Emperor. The Emperor would not accept it, and replied to it with the following note:

"GENERAL: You cannot take your leave while it is still possible to save the army by an honorable capitulation. I do not accept your resignation. You have done your duty the whole day; do it still. It is a service that you will thereby render the country. The King of Prussia has accepted an armistice. I await his propositions. Doubt not my friendship.

NAPOLEON.

"The general, now more than ever persuaded that no other means of saving the army remained, decided finally to remain at the head of the army, to share its destiny, and to place his name under that capitulation; a painful act that, with undeserved misfortune, finished with an unforeseen catastrophe so fine a military life.

"Commander without being so, opposed in his ideas and in his measures by a sovereign to whom one did not yet dare to deny obedience; badly supported by discouraged generals, whose names I conceal out of shame for them; especially by generals who, by means of their influence with the Emperor, induced him to oppose the withdrawal of the troops; the brave General Wimpffen was finally forced, after having loudly protested, to sacrifice himself for the sake of the army."

The adjutant-generals of the Emperor Napoleon have published the following reply to the above article:

"In the letter which appeared in the *Patrie* of Sept. 11, and which is ascribed to an officer of the general staff of General de Wimpffen, the responsibility of the Emperor for the catastrophe at Sedan is laid down in a manner too earnest and unjust for the officers who have the honor to remain by his Majesty to be denied the privilege of placing the facts in their true light. As the various commanders of the army corps hastened up to inform the Emperor that the troops had been forced back, he sent them to the general-in-chief so that he should be informed of the situation. At the same time the general-in-chief sent to the Emperor two officers of his staff, who handed him a note in which he proposed to his Majesty to save not the army, but his (the Emperor's) person, by placing him in the centre of a strong column, with which, as he said, the attempt would be made to reach Carignan. The Emperor declined to offer up a greater number of soldiers in order to save him, and added that Carignan was occupied by the Prussians, but that if the general thought he could still save a portion of the army he might try it. In the same moment when the reply of the Emperor reached the general-in-chief, he informed General Lebrun, commander of the Twelfth corps, of his project according to which he would gather two or three thousand men, place himself at their head, and push through the Prussian lines. General Lebrun answered him: 'You will lead three thousand men more to death, and have no result. But if you wish to try it I will certainly go with you.' They went in fact, but half an hour later General de Wimpffen acknowledged that the attempt could not be carried out, and that nothing was left but to give themselves up. General de Wimpffen came back towards Sedan, and, considering that it was hard for him, who had undertaken the command only *ad interim*, to place his name under a capitulation, gave

the Emperor his resignation in the following words: 'Sire! I shall never forget the proofs of good-will which you have bestowed upon me; and it would have been fortunate for France and you if I had been able to end this day with a result. I have not been able to attain this result, and I feel compelled to resign to another the care of leading our armies. I feel compelled in this situation to deliver my resignation as commander-in-chief, and to ask my retirement. I am, etc., General de Wimpffen.' The Emperor declined it, and in the end he who had the honor of the chief command during the battle must as far as it was possible secure the safety of what remained of the army. The general acknowledged this, and withdrew his resignation. It was 9 o'clock in the evening, and the fire had ceased at the beginning of night. It is entirely false to say that the general was opposed in his ideas, and the orders which he had been able to give, since his Majesty met him only once between 9 and 10 o'clock on the field of battle. The general came from Balan, and the Emperor asked him how the battle stood on this side. The general answered: 'Sire, the affair goes as well as possible, and we are gaining ground.' Upon his Majesty remarking that an officer had informed him that a strong body of the enemy was marching around our line, the general replied, 'Good; so much the better. We must let them keep on. We will throw them in the Meuse and win the battle.' This is the whole intercourse which the Emperor had with General de Wimpffen during the action, and it is equally false to maintain that the Emperor and the general came to a quarrel as they separated themselves. The Emperor embraced the general with the greatest warmth.

"The adjutant-generals of the Emperor, Prince DE LA MOSKOWA, CASTELNAU, DE VAUBERT, Count REILLE, Viscount PAJOL."

General Ducrot of the First French corps, though a prisoner at Sedan, escaped at Pont-à-Mousson, with his adjutant. The latter publishes in the Paris papers his version of the Sedan story. General Ducrot recognized on the 31st August the importance of holding Illy in order to cover the already commenced retreat. He ordered General Marguerite to do this, and was about to follow with the First corps, when he received a written order from MacMahon to withdraw from Carignan to Sedan, and take position east of the city, which he did. It was to him that MacMahon surrendered the command, when wounded, early on the morning of September 1. His first thought was to direct a retreat of the whole line to the formidable plateau of Illy. Had this been done, the retreat would have been insured. But at this moment General Wimpffen appeared on the battle-field, and assumed command in accordance with a secret order from the Minister of War, given him for use in such an emergency as the wounding of MacMahon. He at once stopped the half-begun retreat, and in spite of the remonstrances of Ducrot, ordered an advance. Later, as a tremendous cannonading was heard at Illy, he permitted General Ducrot to make an attack with all the cavalry, the artillery at hand, and two divisions of the First corps. But it was too late.

THE ARMY.

SPECIAL Orders No. 167, current series, from headquarters Department of the East, is modified so far as to continue the company now at Fort Warren till next spring.

As soon as Companies B, D, E, F, and K, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, shall have been concentrated at Fort Hays, Kansas, they will commence the march to Fort Leavenworth under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Custer of that regiment. Upon the arrival of Company C, Seventh Cavalry, at Fort Hays, it will continue its march to Fort Harker, where it will take post for the winter, as previously directed. Companies I and M, same regiment, will march from their present stations in time to enable them to reach the posts designated as their stations during the coming winter by the 1st of November.

In accordance with instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office, all available white general service recruits (infantry) now at the Fort Leavenworth recruiting depot, including the permanent party, were ordered October 8 to be sent without delay to Fort Rice, D. T., via Sioux City. The detachment will be conducted to Fort Rice by two of the officers now on duty at the Fort Leavenworth recruiting depot, who, upon completion of this duty, will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for further instructions. At Sioux City the detachment will be joined by a party of recruits from Newport Barracks, which will leave that point on the 10th inst. They will be received by the officer commanding the detachment from Fort Leavenworth and conducted to Fort Rice. The recruits will be armed, equipped, and supplied with ammunition at Fort Leavenworth.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to convene at Fort Ripley, Minn., on Tuesday, October 18. Detail for the court: Major J. F. Head, surgeon U. S. Army; Captain E. C. Mason, Twentieth Infantry; Captain C. K. Winnie, assistant surgeon U. S. Army; Captain J. H. Gilman, commissary of subsistence U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Stanton Weaver, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieutenant W. H. Hamner, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieutenant Douglass Pope, U. S. Army (unassigned), judge-advocate.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending October 17, 1870.

Monday, October 10.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL William H. Sidell, unassigned, will report by letter to Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, Eighteenth Infantry, president of the retiring board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the board for examination when summoned.

Post Chaplain David White is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, and will report in person to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to duty in the Department of Arizona.

Hospital Steward Ferdinand Hercher, U. S. Army, now serving at Fort Dodge, Kansas, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Second Lieutenant James Calhoun, Twenty-first Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw one fourth of a month's pay for two months in advance to enable him to join his regiment.

Hospital Steward James T. Metcalf, U. S. Army, now on duty in the Surgeon-General's office, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving, to date October 15, 1870.

Permission to delay joining their regiment in Texas until the yellow fever abates is hereby granted the following-named officers: First Lieutenant F. E. Olmstead, Tenth Infantry; First Lieutenant J. F. Stretch, Tenth Infantry. They will report the date of their departure for their post to this office.

Wednesday, October 12.

A General Court-martial to consist of Brigadier-General Oliver O. Howard; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Devin, Eighth Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Baxter, assistant medical purveyor; Major Thomas J. Haines, commissary of subsistence; Major Louis H. Pelouze, assistant adjutant-general; Captain E. C. Bainbridge, Fifth Artillery; Captain Michael V. Sheridan, Seventh Cavalry; Major William Winthrop, judge-advocate, judge-advocate of the court, is hereby appointed to meet at West Point, New York, on the 20th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Cadets James W. Smith, John W. Wilson, George S. Hoyle, and William S. Davies, of the U. S. Military Academy, and such other cadets as may be ordered before it by the War Department. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service. The court will sit without regard to hours.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, Captain William P. Wilson, unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect October 15, 1870.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant Louis P. Derby, Eleventh Infantry, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States. He is entitled to travelling allowances.

At their own requests, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, the following-named officers are, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names. They are entitled to travelling allowances: Captain Charles B. Gaskill, Twenty-fifth Infantry, December 1, 1870; First Lieutenant Thomas Dunn, unassigned, November 5, 1870.

Captain Henry Inman, assistant quartermaster, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of the Missouri.

By direction of the President, Colonel T. H. Ruger, Eighteenth Infantry, will, on the 20th instant, stand relieved as a member of the retiring board convened by Special Orders No. 194, paragraph 5, August 9, 1870, from this office.

By direction of the President, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Woods, Fifth Infantry, is hereby detailed as a member of the retiring board convened by Special Orders No. 194, paragraph 5, August 9, 1870, from this office, vice Colonel T. H. Ruger, Eighteenth Infantry, relieved, and will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, not later than the 19th instant.

Colonel T. H. Ruger, Eighteenth Infantry, is hereby detailed as a member of the board to convene under Special Orders No. 265, paragraph 1, October 5, 1870, from this office, to examine officers "unfit for the proper discharge of their duties from any cause except injuries incurred or disease contracted in the line of their duty," vice Colonel Edward Hatch, Ninth Cavalry, relieved.

The telegraphic order dated October 11, 1870, from this office, relieving Colonel Edward Hatch, Ninth Cavalry, from the board convened by Special Orders No. 265, paragraph 1, October 5, 1870, from this office, is hereby confirmed.

The telegraphic order of the 11th instant from this office, authorizing Major-General W. S. Hancock to delay five days in reporting in this city under Special Orders No. 265, paragraph 1, October 5, 1870, from this office, is hereby confirmed.

Three-fourths of the monthly pay of First Lieutenant L. W. Cooke, Third Infantry, will be stopped until he has settled his accounts with the Quartermaster's Department and accounted for the money due from him to the United States, evidence of which will be a certificate to that effect from the Quartermaster-General of the Army. This order to take effect July 1, 1870.

Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant William Stone, unassigned, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days.

Second Lieutenant A. S. Hardy, Third Artillery, is hereby authorized to draw pay in advance for the month of October, 1870, before proceeding to his proper station in the Department of the South.

Thursday, October 18.

The extension of leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel August V. Kautz, Fifteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 223, August 26, 1870, from this office, is hereby further extended until November 1, 1870.

The following named officers will report by letter to Brigadier-General Irwin McDowell, president of the retiring board convened at New York city, by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, and will hold themselves in readiness to appear before the board for examination when summoned: Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph A. Haakin, First Artillery; Captain William Silvey, First Artillery; First Lieutenant Chandler P. Eakin, First Artillery; First Lieutenant James R. Mullikin, unassigned; First Lieutenant John Leonard, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant Michael Moore, unassigned; First Lieutenant Robert W. Bard, Second Infantry.

The following named officers will report by letter to Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, Eighteenth Infantry, president of the retiring board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, and will hold themselves in readiness to appear before the board for examination when summoned: Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Davidson, Tenth Cavalry; Captain Thomas Shea, Seventeenth Infantry; Captain Lewis Thompson, Second Cavalry; Captain Gilbert S. Carpenter, Fourteenth Infantry; Captain Mason Jackson, Eleventh Infantry; First Lieutenant David H. Cortelyou, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Charles Banzhaf, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenant William Burns, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Andrew Mahony, Fourteenth Infantry.

The following named officers will report by letter to Brigadier-General Edward O. C. Ord, president of the retiring board convened at San Francisco, California, by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, and will hold themselves in readiness to appear before the board for examination when summoned: First Lieutenant Melville R. Loucks, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant Joseph H. Hays, unassigned; First Lieutenant James M. Smith, unassigned; First Lieutenant Albert W. Preston, Eighth Cavalry.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, Captain Samuel P. Smith, Eighth Cavalry, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States. He is entitled to travelling allowances.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant John J. S. Hassler, unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect October 15, 1870.

At their own requests, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, the following named officers are, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States: Captain Joseph L. Proctor, unassigned; First Lieutenant A. B. Curtiss, supernumerary.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant W. H. Chase, Corps of Engineers, in Special Orders No. 125, May 31, 1870, from this office, is hereby extended sixty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Friday, October 14.

A board of officers will assemble at the Ordnance Office in this city, at 12 o'clock M. to-day, to consider and recommend the amount of royalty which should be paid for the use of the "Hoffman attachment for the bayonet scabbard," and the mode in which the payment should be made. Detailed for the board: Colonel John E. Smith, unassigned; Major Silas Crispin, Ordnance Department; Captain James McMillan, Eleventh Infantry. The junior member will record the proceedings.

Superintendent Thomas Lewis, of the London Park National Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland, is hereby discharged the service of the United States.

Leave of absence for six months, to date from the 16th instant, is hereby granted First Lieutenant William S. Smoot, Ordnance Department.

First Lieutenant Frank D. Garretty, unassigned, having been relieved from attendance on the retiring board in session at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, before which he was ordered to appear for examination, will repair to his home and await the result of the action of the board in his case.

Captain Edwin J. Conway, Fourth Cavalry, having been relieved from attendance on the retiring board in session at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, before which he was ordered to appear for examination, is hereby authorized to delay at Madison, Indiana, en route to join his station, until further orders.

The following named unassigned officers are hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will proceed to their homes and await orders: Major C. E. Compton, First Lieutenant Charles Garretson.

Paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 90, April 19, 1870, from this office, stopping the pay proper of Captain James C. Hunt, First Cavalry, is hereby rescinded, he having properly accounted for the subsistence funds for which he was held responsible.

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Second Lieutenant A. S. Hardy, Third Artillery, in Special Orders No. 187, July 18, 1870, from this office, is hereby further extended three weeks.

Hospital Steward Robert E. Williams, U. S. Army, now on duty in the Surgeon-General's Office, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving, to date October 15, 1870.

Major George W. Candee, paymaster, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will repair without delay and report to the commanding general Department of Dakota for duty in his department.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Tuesday, the 11th instant, and Saturday, the 15th instant.]

ARMY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted Lieutenant-Colonel B. D. Nelson, U. S. Army, October 11.

FIRST Lieutenant C. N. Warner, Fourth Artillery, has been ordered to accompany the detachment of Battery A to Fort Monroe.

DR. Edward de Welden Breneman, formerly surgeon to the Third Infantry, and afterwards on the staff of General Grant, died at his residence in Washington on October 10.

POST Chaplain George P. Van Wyck has been relieved from duty at Fort Harker and will proceed without delay to Fort Larned, Kansas, and report for duty to the commanding officer of that post.

THE leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant Edward Field, Fourth Artillery, in Orders 119, current series, headquarters Fort McHenry, Maryland, has been extended seven days.

AS soon as the post of Fort Delaware, Delaware, is evacuated, Hospital Steward E. B. Fenn, U. S. Army, will proceed to Raleigh, N. C., and report to the commanding officer of that station for duty.

LEAVE of absence for ten days was granted Second Lieutenant G. S. L. Ward, Twenty-second Infantry, acting chief ordnance officer and acting chief signal officer of the Department of Dakota, October 7.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant Edward L. Randall, Fifth Infantry, October 10, and leave of absence for twenty days to First Lieutenant James M. Ropes, Eighth Cavalry.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days, was, October 13, granted First Lieutenant A. B. Jerome, Eighth Cavalry.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of twenty days, was, October 14, granted First Lieutenant Charles Brewster, Seventh Cavalry.

MAJOR Lewis Merrill, Seventh Cavalry, has been relieved from duty with the troops serving on the Kansas frontier. He will proceed to Fort Scott and assume command of the troops stationed in southeast Kansas.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department of the Missouri, was granted Assistant Surgeon Alfred Delany, U. S. Army, October 10.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Samuel F. Few, U. S. Army was ordered October 10 to proceed without delay from Leavenworth City, Kansas, to Fort Gibson, C. N., where he will report for duty to the commanding officer of that post.

CAPTAIN A. M. Randol, First Artillery, will on his arrival at Fort Wood, New York Harbor, transfer the command of his company to the next officer in rank and report himself in arrest to the commanding officer, Fort Wood.

CAPTAIN Evan Thomas, Fourth Artillery, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Washington, Maryland, for the purpose of taking the company records, property, and the enlisted men of his battery, on detached service at that post, to Fort Monroe, Virginia.

FIRST Lieutenant W. C. Manning and Second Lieutenant F. L. Dodge, Twenty-third Infantry, sailed on steamship *Alaska* from New York for Aspinwall October 20, en route to their station—Camp Warren, Oregon—returning from six months leave of absence.

IN accordance with authority given by the General of the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward W. Hinks, Twenty-fifth Infantry, was, October 10, authorized to delay returning to his post until the action of the retiring board now in session at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is made known in his case.

AS soon as the post of Fort Delaware, Delaware, has been evacuated, and proper disposition made of the medical and hospital property thereat, Assistant Surgeon John Brooke, U. S. Army, will proceed to Raleigh, N. C., and report to the commanding officer of that station for duty as post surgeon.

ASSISTANT Surgeon R. M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army (who accompanied the headquarters of the Eighth Cavalry to Fort Union, N. M., in accordance with instructions from headquarters Department of California), has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to report to the commanding general Department of California for further orders.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending October 17, 1870: First Lieutenant J. M. Hoag, U. S. Army; Captain W. H. Merrell, U. S. Army; Captain C. B. Atchison, U. S. Army; Captain S. P. Lee, U. S. Army; Colonel T. W. Sherman, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant B. M. Platt, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant William Stone, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant O. E. Wood, Fifth Artillery; Major M. R. Morgan, commissary of subsistence; Major J. E. Bard, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenant H. R. Williams, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant A. D. Badger, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Samuel Walker, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant H. D. Bowker, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. P. Hynes, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Eugene Pickett, Twenty-second Infantry; Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones, U. S. Army; Major John A. Williams, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieutenant John C. White, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant L. J. Whiting, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant C. A. Curtis, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant A. O. Vincent, Second Artillery; Major Benjamin Alvord, paymaster U. S. Army; Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Black, Eighteenth Infantry; Captain George A. Kensel, Fifth Artillery; Captain F. L. Guenther, Fifth Artillery; Captain L. J. Forsythe, Quartermaster's Department; Captain W. T. Randolph, Fifth Artillery; Captain H. A. Du Pont, Fifth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon R. S. Vickery, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant W. A. Williams, Third Infantry; First Lieutenant W. J. Davis, U. S. Army.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

A GENERAL Court-martial was, October 12, appointed to meet at Fort Adams, R. I., October 18. Detail for the court: Captain H. A. Du Pont, Fifth Artillery; Captain W. F. Randolph, Fifth Artillery; Captain B. F. Rittenhouse, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant J. A. Fessenden, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant S. A. Day, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant E. L. Zalinski, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant D. D. Johnson, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant C. R. Barnett, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. P. Duvall, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant E. R. Hills, Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Porter, N. Y., October 17. Detail for the court: Captain Sheldon Sturgeon, First Infantry; Captain R. E. Johnston, First Infantry; First Lieutenant W. L. Foulk, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant A. P. Caraher, First Infantry; First Lieutenant F. E. Pierce, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant R. G. Armstrong, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant Douglas M. Scott, First Infantry. First Lieutenant Allen Smith, regimental adjutant First Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Lyon, October 25, 1870, for the trial of First Lieutenant John R. Bothwell, Fifth Infantry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Captain Henry B. Bristol, Fifth Infantry; Captain James S. Casey, Fifth Infantry; Captain Samuel Owenshine, Fifth Infantry; Captain Louis T. Morris, Third Infantry; Captain Andrew K. Long, commissary of subsistence; Captain Charles Hobart, Eighth Cavalry; Captain Owen Hale, Seventh Cavalry. Captain Edmond Butler, Fifth Infantry, judge-advocate.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

THE following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company B, Second Cavalry, from Fort Bridger, W. T., to Camp Stambaugh, W. T.
Company H, Fourth Cavalry, from Fort Richardson, Tex., to Fort Griffin, Tex., September 13. Arrived.
Company I, First Artillery, from Fort Delaware, Delaware, to Fort Wood, N. Y. H., October 7. Ordered.
Company I, Fifth Artillery, from Fort Warren, Mass., to Fort Turnbull, Conn., September 7. Arrived.
Company D, sixteenth Infantry, from Grenada, Miss., to Nashville, Tenn., September 6. Ordered.
Company I, sixteenth Infantry, from Grenada, Miss., to Jackson, Miss., September 6. Ordered.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

THE following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

ARMY.

OCTOBER 14.

Barnard, B., Captain. Maude, Colonel.
Baxter, F., Captain. Sweet, Geo. H., Colonel.
Hickok, G. A. M., Brevet Major. Smith, E. C., Captain.
Leet, Geo. K., Colonel. Soule, J. B., Captain.
Welch, R. R., Captain.

OCTOBER 18.

Bemarest, G. W., Captain. Foote, A. M., Colonel.
Bliss, A., Lieutenant-Colonel. Hamilton, F. W. S., Captain-3.
Cralls, E. M., Captain. Holden, J., Captain.
Decker, D., Captain. Morris, A. W., Major.
Devereaux, A. F., Colonel. McCartney, W. H., General.
Dunn, W. M., Major. Phelps, W. H. H., Captain.
Foote, H. R., Colonel. Ross, Thos., Sergeant.
Smith, E. C., Captain.

IN speaking of poor Herr Wagner's death at Sedan, says the Berlin correspondent of an English paper, from six mitrailleuse bullets, each wound being fatal, I draw, perhaps, too hasty and crude an inference when I remarked the excess of destructive energy in the weapon. It is doubtless true that much of the terrible force of the mitrailleuse is needlessly expended; but it is not certain that it would be as efficacious were it less wasteful. As a remarkable case to set against that of the trumpet-player and leader of the Saxon Guards' band, let me speak of a wounded grenadier of the Sixth Company of the Prussian Guard regiment, Emperor Alexander. The sufferer was struck by nine bullets from a mitrailleuse, and was so very far from being killed that he is not even an in-patient of any hospital, but may be daily seen walking through the streets of Berlin on his way to get his wounds dressed. That the bullets were spent, and did not penetrate far into the man's flesh or tear it severely, we may well suppose. An artillery commission is engaged in carefully examining the merits of the Chassepot rifle and the mitrailleuse, of which last it has been noticed in action that its greatest effect was shown in preventing or retarding the capture of guns.

A PRUSSIAN hussar officer, Lieutenant von T., sent one of his friends in Berlin, on September 2, the following succinct account of the battle of Sedan, in the Sanscrit language:

"Hyo mahâynd abhavat. Catravah sarve nirjitaâh, sarvâ teshâm senâ, mahârâja ca svayam, baddhâh. Tvashtâ no vajram svayam tataksha; ahanma 'him savillau çiriyânâm. (Rigveda 1, 32.)

"Aham sukuçalo 'smi; yuddhe na maham bhayam gato 'ham, yad etasmin kshetre supârvate padâtaya eva yoddhum çaknuvanti, turanginas tu nâ 'rhanti. Mahatyâm sevâyâm bhavatah çishyah."

For the benefit of our readers who are less familiar than the Prussian hussars with the tongue of the Mahabharata, we add the translation:

"Yesterday a great battle was fought. The enemy have sustained a complete defeat; their great army and their great king himself (emperor) have been taken. Tvashtâ (Vulcan) has forged for us burning lightnings; we have struck the Ahi (Python) which cowered in its cavern. (Rigveda 1, 32.) I am well. I have not run great danger in the combat, because in this very hilly country infantry alone can act with advantage, and not cavalry."

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE United States steamer *Neuborn* arrived at San Francisco October 18 from Alaska.

THE United States sloop-of-war *Kansas* cleared from Savannah for Tehantepec on Tuesday, October 18.

A DESPATCH from London says that the U. S. steamer *Plymouth* has arrived at Kiel, though that port is ostensibly closed by the blockade. Other American men-of-war are expected there.

THE U. S. steamer *Kansas*, flagship of the Tehantepec and Nicaragua surveying expedition, arrived at Fort Monroe October 12, and upon the arrival of the U. S. steamer *May Flower*, from Norfolk, will proceed, via Key West and Vera Cruz, to Minatitlan, the headquarters of the expedition.

THE U. S. steamer *Alaska* arrived at Singapore on the 23d of August, forty days from Cape of Good Hope, via the island of Johanna. She remained four days in port, and then left en route to Hong Kong. The *Colorado*, flagship of the Asiatic squadron, left Singapore for Hong Kong on the 22d of August. The U. S. steamship *Delaware* left Singapore for the United States on the 22d of August.

THE U. S. steamer *Colorado*, with a portion of the passengers and crew of the foundered steamer *Continental*, arrived at San Francisco October 10. The U. S. steamship *Ossipee* reached San Diego October 9, after several days' cruise in the vicinity of the disappearance of the steamship. The *Ossipee* reports having encountered the same hurricane which destroyed the *Continental*, and was only saved by good seamanship and excellent engines.

A LETTER from on board the U. S. steamer *Plymouth* in the English channel, dated the latter part of September, just received here, says: "We passed a large number of vessels this afternoon; among them a Frenchman, of our size, passed us going out. We showed our flag, and she kept on for about a mile, when, suspecting that all was not right, she came after us full tilt. We went to quarters and loaded the guns, and waited for him to come up. We jogged along at our usual rate of speed (six knots) and Frenchy after us, with his crew at their quarters. He came up on our starboard quarter, and we thought he intended putting a shot across our bows, so we lowered the ports, and ran out the 11-inch gun, when he shoved off and went away."

THE solar eclipse, to occur in December next, more particularly visible in Europe, will be noted by the corps of observers of the United States Coast Survey. Professors Peirce and Schott left recently for Europe. The other party, to consist of Professors Winlock of Howard University, Oliver Clark, Jr., of Cambridge, Pickering of Boston, and Young of Dartmouth, will leave about the 1st of November. These two observing parties are well supplied with all kinds of modern astronomical instruments. The Secretary of the Navy has also appointed a party from the Naval Observatory to go to the Mediterranean to take observations. They will also leave about the 1st of November. This party will consist of Professors Asaph Hall, William Harkness, Simon Newcomb, and John R. Eastman, all of whom were engaged in making observations of the eclipse of the 7th of August, 1869.

THE remains of Ensign Charles F. Brown, who was lost in the U. S. steamer *Onida*, off the coast of Japan, reached this city, says the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* of October 17, on Saturday, and were committed to their final resting place in Rural Cemetery. The services at the grave took place in the afternoon, Rev. Mr. Hall leading in prayer. Flowers and autumn leaves covered the coffin as it was lowered to its place; and the neatly sodded mound was subsequently crowned with flowers by members of the large family circle who were gathered about it. An anchor of immortelles and wreaths of roses and myrtle, with choice blossoms intertwined, were placed at the head and feet of the brave and self-sacrificing young officer, the dearly loved son and brother, so full of promise, so untimely taken away. The United States officers at that station, as well as the American ladies at Yokohama, spared neither expense nor labor to recover the body, and accord a public funeral to one whose memory they held in such endearing remembrance. The same tender regard was manifested in all the details of forwarding the remains. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company refused to receive the usual charges, its officers desiring to join in the general tribute to the lost of the *Onida*, and esteeming it a privilege to have personal charge of the precious freight which they took safely and expeditiously over an ocean and across a continent to the Massachusetts home.

IN a letter to the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Mr. R. B. Forbes offers the following suggestion to the court of inquiry ordered to investigate into the cause of the grounding of the *Guerriere*:

SIR: I understand that a naval court of inquiry is to be instituted to look into the grounding of this fine ship on Great Point Rip, Nantucket. It will be well to ascertain how far local attraction was to blame for this accident. We all know that vessels of war are theoretically corrected for local attraction by swinging them at compass stations, and that care is taken frequently to verify these corrections by celestial and other observations. But we all know as well, that swinging a ship in a tideway by means of hawsers run out to buoys is a very uncertain, expensive, and difficult process; and that this is done rather more as a matter of form than because practical navigators place much reliance on the process. It is also well known that a "standard" compass situated on the bridge of a steamship or elsewhere generally has

considerable errors to be applied to courses or bearings in order to get at the correct courses or bearings, and it is a very seldom the case that the "standard" compass and the binnacle compass agree; and it is a fact notorious to all navigators among shoals like those of Nantucket, that taking bearings and correcting them by the very uncertain means alluded to, especially in a ship very recently put in commission, where the officers and the pilot may be said to be strangers to the ship, is a very uncertain operation and liable to lead into danger. The question will naturally be asked by experts who know the ground, How was it possible, with Saukaty, Great Point, and Pollock Rip lights in sight, in fair weather, by daylight, to run on the Great Rip? Looking to probable errors in the compass consulted by the pilot, and to the hazy state of the atmosphere whereby the distance from the land would not always be correctly estimated, I can readily see how the ship might be sagged down to the southward of her course by a strong spring tide and ground on Great Point Rip. It is much more difficult to my mind to account for the pilot's course in choosing the southern channel between Bearse's shoal and the shoal ground to the northward of it, rather than the shortest and best defined course by the Pollock Rip lightship and through Butler's Hole; and it also occurs to me that in a long frigate, drawing 19 or 20 feet of water, the safest way would be outside of all the Nantucket shoals.

The accident furnishes a very good illustration of the folly of omitting to correct the local attraction by means admitted to be correct by all mercantile navigators, namely, Griffith Morris's mode, which has stood the test of many years' experience on this coast and in both hemispheres. He makes the compass absolutely correct everywhere and without any table of errors, and this is what the savants of Europe have never pretended to do.

R. B. FORBES.

MONUMENT TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery of the State of New York, held at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, on Wednesday evening, October 5, 1870, the following reports of committees, appointed to draft resolutions relative to the decease of Companions Staples and Hamblin, were adopted:

Major Samuel C. Staples, late U. S. Volunteers died at Niles Station, Lake county, California, May 23, 1870.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from earth the spirit of our late beloved companion, Major Samuel C. Staples, of the United States Volunteers, who died at Niles Station, Lake county, California, on the 23d day of May, 1870, be it therefore

Resolved, That this Commandery has suffered great loss in the death of this respected member.

Resolved, That we consider his death the close of a life of great usefulness. Having continuously held positions of trust as a citizen or soldier, he invariably discharged every duty with the strictest conscientiousness and unswerving integrity. His genial social qualities, his personal worth, his true friendship, endeared him to all his associates.

Resolved, That to his bereaved family and friends we tender our sincere sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family and be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and also entered upon the records of this Commandery.

Committee—H. C. Lockwood, brevet major U. S. Volunteers; George Peck, surgeon U. S. Navy; W. W. Burns, brevet brigadier-general U. S. Army.

Brevet Major-General Joseph E. Hamblin, late U. S. Volunteers, died in New York City, July 3, 1870.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, the Creator of man and the Supreme Ruler of the universe, in his infinite wisdom to remove from earth the spirit of our late respected and beloved companion, Brevet Major-General Joseph E. Hamblin, who died in this city on the morning of July 3, 1870, be it therefore

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the loss which this Commandery has sustained in the death of so respected and beloved a member. Distinguished as he was for his genial and social qualities, as well as for his love of country, and bravery when called upon to defend her honor, he leaves behind him a record as a soldier and a gentleman which we, as companions, may well emulate.

Resolved, That we consider his death a loss, which we with his many warm friends do deeply deplore; and while offering our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife, mother, and sister, we at the same time present to them the consolation of an assurance that their beloved one has not lived in vain, but that his country will gratefully remember his many services in her hour of danger, and that his example will stimulate his friends so to live that of them it may be said, as of him:

He lived the courteous, kind, and affable gentleman, and brave, modest soldier; and dying, leaves a spotless reputation, which his family and friends may well esteem as a priceless legacy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family, be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and entered upon the records of this Commandery.

Committee—J. H. Liebenau, late captain U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Loomis L. Langdon, U. S. Army; Commander D. B. Harmony, U. S. Navy.

At the same meeting the following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Commandery, that a suitable monument be erected to the memory of our late commander, Admiral David G. Farragut, U. S. Navy, and that a committee be appointed by the chair to take the necessary steps to carry into effect the views of the Commandery in this respect.

Also the following:

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to our late beloved companion and commander, Admiral David G. Farragut, U. S. Navy, no commander be elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by his death until the next annual election in May, 1871.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to his family and published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The following have been appointed a committee on the subject of the monument to Admiral Farragut: Commodores Pennock and Worden; Surgeon Peck; Generals Heintzelman, Terry, W. F. Smith, Davies, Slocum, Shaler, Vogdes, Franklin, Webb, and Carleton; Majors Montgomery and Lockwood, and Mr. L. B. Wyman.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps, since last memoranda, viz:

Second Lieutenant John D. Smyser, U. S. Marine Corps.—On October 7, 1870, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to take charge of a detachment of fifty privates, and to proceed with them on the 11th inst. by the U. S. steamer *Tallapoosa* to New York, there to report himself and detachment at the Brooklyn, N. Y., Station for duty at that port.

Second Lieutenant C. P. Porter, U. S. Marine Corps.—On October 3, 1870, detached from U. S. steamer *California*, and ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

First Lieutenant Wm. B. Murray, U. S. Marine Corps.—On October 10, 1870, granted thirty days' leave of absence.

Second Lieutenant Geo. Frank Elliott, U. S. Marine Corps.—On October 12, 1870, appointed second Lieutenant by the President of the United States.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCTOBER 12.—First Assistant Engineer Rudolph T. Bennett, to the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.

OCTOBER 13.—Master Wm. J. Barnette, to torpedo duty at Newport, R. I., on the 1st of November.

OCTOBER 14.—Master Richard Rush, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 1st of November.

OCTOBER 15.—Commander P. C. Johnson, to duty in the Coast Survey.

Master H. B. Mansfield, to torpedo duty at Newport, R. I. Gunner Geo. W. Omensetter, to the receiving ship *Polomac* at Philadelphia.

OCTOBER 17.—Captain A. K. Hughes, to command the receiving ship *Ohio* at Boston, Mass.

Commander Bancroft Gherardi, to command the *Jamestown*, per steamer of the 4th of November.

Lieutenant-Commanders P. F. Harrington, George H. Wadleigh, and Walter Abbott; Lieutenants Henry C. Wisner, Thomas C. Terrell, and Wm. W. Reisinger; Masters Frederick H. Paine, Walton Goodwin, R. E. Carmody, Frederick G. Hyde, and Wm. H. Jacques, to torpedo duty at Newport, R. I.

Second Assistant Engineers George W. Stivers and Hugh H. Pilkington, to examination for promotion.

OCTOBER 18.—Master P. T. Cunningham, to torpedo duty on the 1st of November.

Master W. S. McGunnegle, to the Pacific Fleet.

Masters H. G. O. Colby and F. W. Nichols, to the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

Master John T. Sullivan, to duty with Rear-Admiral Stringham at New York.

Carpenter George E. Burcham, to duty at New Orleans.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 12.—Captain A. C. Rhind, from command at Sackett's Harbor, New York, and wait orders.

OCTOBER 15.—Lieutenant-Commander Lewis Kempf, from the receiving ship *Independence*, and ordered to the Pacific Fleet.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Goodwin Hobbs, from the *Tallapoosa* on the 4th of November, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Assistant Paymaster Lawrence G. Boggs, from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing on the 3d of November, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa* on the 4th of November.

OCTOBER 17.—Captain F. A. Parker, from the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., and ordered to command the U. S. steamer *Franklin* of the European Fleet.

Captain Andrew Bryson, from the command of the receiving ship *Ohio* at Boston, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Boston.

Commander Wm. T. Truxtun, from command of the *Jamestown*, and ordered to return home.

Lieutenant-Commander Ira Harris, granted six months' leave.

OCTOBER 18.—Captain Wm. G. Temple, from duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, and ordered as assistant judge-advocate of the Navy.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis A. Cook, from the Naval Academy.

Master Joseph G. Eaton, from the *Severn*, and ordered to the *Saginaw*.

RESIGNED.

OCTOBER 12.—Second Assistant Engineer Wm. S. Wells.

OCTOBER 18.—Second Assistant Engineer J. L. Bright, of Washington, D. C.

APPOINTED.

OCTOBER 18.—Adrian Mackie, Jr., of New Bedford, Mass., an assistant surgeon in the Navy.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending October 15, 1870:

William L. Sawyer, seaman, October 4, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

EXPORTATION OF ARMS FROM ENGLAND.

THE following letter from Mr. J. D. Goodman, chairman of the Birmingham Small Arms Company, has been addressed to the editor of the Birmingham *Daily Gazette*:

Exaggerated statements respecting the exportation of arms to France have obtained currency during the last few days. As many as 400,000 are said to be in course of execution in London, Birmingham, and Sheffield—the last being a place which has no means for producing a single rifle. I am induced, therefore, to ask you to afford me the opportunity of putting the real facts before your readers. At the outbreak of the war the number of breech-loading arms in the hands of English manufacturers did not exceed 20,000. This number has not up to this time been increased by more than a few hundreds. About 14,000 of these arms were in the hands of two manufacturing firms, one of them our own; these have been sold to buyers in this country, and I have no doubt the whole of them have found their way to France. The sale of these arms left about 4,000 to 6,000 in the hands of the various manufacturers in Birmingham and London. It is probable that 1,000 to 2,000 of these have already been shipped, leaving the number on hand which could be prepared for immediate delivery comparatively small. I was until to-day under the full belief that all the recent purchases were for France; but I have now ascertained that on the 14th instant 2,520 rifles were shipped by the *Middlesex* to Rotterdam. If these were for either belligerent, it will be at once seen they were not for the French. In addition to the arms I have mentioned, there were lying in London a lot of 11,000 chassec-pots. They were made, I believe, in Birmingham three years ago for Japan; but as the market at that time was overstocked, they were not shipped. These were sent to France on the 18th July, by the *Blanche*, from London. As to orders for the future, the public can judge of their extent when I mention the conditions which up to this time have been rigidly exacted in every transaction. The seller has required that Bank of England notes shall be in his hands before the guns leave his premises. The buyer, on the other hand, has stipulated that every gun for which payment is made shall be packed and ready for despatch within 24 hours of the bargain being struck. Any one must see that, under existing circumstances, no other conditions could be acceptable to either side. Of Martinis, needle-guns, and Remingtons there are no supplies in England. When I say none, I speak, of course, of quantities available for military service. The two small-arms companies of Birmingham and London are engaged in making supplies of arms to our Government, and neither of them have now any order from the French Government or from any one on their behalf, either directly or indirectly.

HOSPITAL Steward T. H. Groves, U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Johnson, N. C., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should invariably be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

FORT SILL JOCKEY CLUB.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The inaugural race of the Fort Sill Jockey Club came off on Saturday, October 1, over the course near this post.

Eight horses ran for the purse, which was won by "Leatherlungs," ridden by Captain J. W. Walsh, in 1:50. The horses were ridden by their owners, and came in past the stand at the end of the mile in the following order:

"Leatherlungs," Captain J. W. Walsh, Tenth Cavalry.
 "Panther," Captain E. Byrne, Tenth Cavalry.
 "Harry," Lieutenant T. C. Lebo, Tenth Cavalry.
 "Mac," Captain W. W. Sanders, Sixth Infantry.
 "Velocipede," Lieutenant W. E. Doyle, Tenth Cavalry.
 "Bob," Lieutenant W. Harmon, Tenth Cavalry.
 "Artillery," Captain O. Burke, Tenth Cavalry.
 "Jim," Captain J. B. Vande Wiele, Tenth Cavalry.

Before the race "Mac" was considered the favorite by odds of 2 and 3 to 1 against the other horses, and even against the field.

Walsh brought "Leatherlungs" in splendidly amidst the acclamations of the seven or eight hundred spectators, who were carried away with admiration of his splendid horsemanship as he came down the home stretch waving his hat and looking a veritable Charles O'Malley.

On Saturday, October 8, a sweepstakes for all horses—dash of a mile for the club purse of \$25 and the Fisher purse of \$20, a joint purse of \$45—comes off; also a match race for \$100 a side between Captain G. T. Robinson's "Swayback" and Captain O. H. Moore's "Mary Jones." These races will no doubt be quite interesting. M.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Your columns having a few weeks since given a description of the origin and progress of the Mare Island theatricals, it is my intention to keep your readers in both branches of the public service informed of the continued advancement, effect on the public stage and amusement consequent to the permanency of these performances.

Within the last few weeks the company has received a new drop curtain, several new scenes, and a miniature gas works. New actors have come out, displaying marked talent. Old members have returned from their cruises, and, fascinated by the foot-lights and reception on their former appearance, anxiously sought the opportunity of playing again. Actors who heretofore have taken but inferior parts are fast approaching the top of the cast, and volunteers from the more bashful and timid are growing courageous and offering to play inferior parts.

Plays are selected by the ladies of the company with great care; those containing doubtful or objectionable parts are thrown aside and others examined until a proper play is found.

Guests are invited as to a private party, and not unfrequently a pleasant little dance of an hour or more closes the night of the performance.

The proprietors of the steamer *Mare Island* ran their boat on the night of a performance free of charge from Vallejo to the island, connecting at the former place with the cars and boat from Sacramento and San Francisco. On the occasion of the last play the boat was unable to run, when many of the guests made the excursion against wind and sea in small boats.

The members of the company are perplexed in the mode of procedure to get more room in their theatre; every spot of standing room is always taken up, and the California papers cry for "more room! more room!" The question naturally arises, What has made these performances so popular? The cause is clear, and I answer, that the ladies and gentlemen of the company are of the highest social standing, and well known in military and naval circles. Their unsettled lives in the service of the country have afforded them an opportunity of perfecting an education particularly suited to any literary pursuits and habits of various sections, which would otherwise have been purely local. Many of them have young families, and, wishing to educate them to a proper appreciation of public amusements, sooner than let them witness the present morale of the public stage, have undertaken this manner of instruction. It is an undeniable fact that the public theatres are suffering peculiarly in consequence of the select manner in which these amusements are conducted. Everybody will admit that our theatres are not what they ought to be. The refined professional actors have often said that it was impossible for them to think of their profession without a mingled feeling of pride and pain—of pride at the glorious origin and the early triumphs of the stage, and of pain at its many abuses. There is no profession that ought to command more respect and admiration; for there is none that requires a greater assemblage of all the powers of genius. To be a great actor, one must possess the taste and feeling of a poet, the judgment of the philosopher, and the skill of the painter. An actor is but a painter of characters—the tone of his voice, the expression of his face, his gestures, and attitudes of his body being the lights and shades with which he accomplishes the difficult task of finishing the picture.

Shakespeare was an actor, and in classic antiquity men of the first rank in life, the masters of all the polite arts of learning, were often actors. Nor did some of the principal men of the age think it beneath them to go upon the stage and take part in the play. It was something to be an actor when Tully patronized the stage and pleaded the cause of *Roscus*.

But it is not a place here to trace out the causes which have led to a decline of the stage. Enough to say that those

causes lie outside of the stage in the character of society itself. The stage is what the public taste makes it. The public manager makes his theatre just as moral as the average taste of society requires. It is a misfortune to society that this is so, for the theatre might be and ought to be an omnipotent support to the cause of virtue by ridiculing and scourging the vices of the world. As a teacher and director of popular tastes, the theatre possesses every advantage over the church, not only because it speaks oftener, but every department of logic and eloquence is open to its uses; while the church is limited to formal and dignified utterance. A clergyman once asked Garrick how it was that actors controlled the sympathies of their audience so much better than clergymen. "Because," replied the actor, "we utter fiction as though it were truth, while you utter truth as though it were fiction."

CALIFORNIA.

DISCIPLINE IN THE C. S. ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I enclose for your consideration a relic of the Rebellion, which may be of some interest to you. It was picked up by an officer of the Third Infantry on the day Petersburg was evacuated, at General Lee's headquarters. I can vouch for the enclosure as a correct copy in every respect. It will be seen that rigid ideas of discipline and correct ideas [of anonymous communications prevailed in the C. S. Army. R.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH INFANTRY, }
 Sept. 2, 1864. }

Major W. Harrison, A. A. and I. G.

MAJOR: On last evening the colonel commanding the brigade informed me that the major-general commanding the division had received an anonymous communication relative to the punishment of men in my regiment. The colonel not remembering the exact cause of complaint, I beg leave to state to the major-general the various modes of punishment resorted to by me in this regiment. For absents themselves from their companies without leave, I generally place them upon extra duty every other day for from one (1) to three (3) months, governed in the time by the degree of the offence. This is done in justice to the good men who had to perform the duty of these trifling fellows in their absence. I have also had men tied up on parapet, exposing them to the bullets of the enemy, for bad conduct either in action, or avoiding action by absents themselves from their company and regiment. Other punishment has been inflicted, such as bucking, gagging, etc., but they have only been resorted to when I thought the good of the service demanded it. Officers and men in my regiment have been notified that any charges or complaints against me would be forwarded by me through the proper channel for redress; therefore no necessity could exist for any officer or man to shield himself behind an anonymous communication to make complaints to the major-general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 WM. WHITE, Colonel Commanding.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, }
 September 2, 1864. }

Colonel William White addresses a communication to Major Harrison, relative to an anonymous communication addressed to the major-general commanding.

HEADQUARTERS BARTON'S BRIGADE, }
 September 2, 1864. }

Respectfully forwarded. An anonymous communication being always of an intangible and irresponsible character and liable to abuse, I rarely deem them worthy of notice. Colonel White's regiment is well managed, and I know of nothing to justify any change in his system of discipline.

WILLIAM R. AXLETS, Colonel Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS PICKETT'S DIVISION, INSPECTOR- }
 GENERAL'S OFFICE, September 2, 1864. }

Respectfully returned. The anonymous communication within referred to was not regarded of sufficient importance by the major-general commanding to justify any formal investigation of the matter, but he directed the Inspector-General to bring the subject to the notice of the commanding officer of the regiment by simple inquiry as to the facts as stated in that communication, without attaching any sort of censure to that officer upon it. Supposing that some knowledge of the author or authors of it may be obtained thereby, it is now enclosed, but not as an official paper.

By command of Major-General Pickett.
 WALTER HARRISON, Inspector-General.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

A GENUINE CADET HASH.

(From the West Point Scrap-Book.)

NEVER having seen an account of a cadet hash in print, I think it is my duty to bring before the public a true ungreased statement of the manner in which the hungry "yearlings" prepare their midnight banquets. "To go back to first principles," as Professor Church would say, let me first explain the term "hash." Probably no other word in the English language has such a world of meaning as the simple word "hash." It is a complete mystery.

Webster defines hash to be "minced meat, or a dish of meat and vegetables chopped into small pieces and mixed."

In boarding-house parlance it means a mixture of cold meat, be it canine, feline, or "tenderline," and potatoes, warmed over for breakfast, being the refuse of yesterday's dinner.

Now, to a cadet, when he gets a "bid" "to come up to my house to a hash after taps," the word "hash" means a supper of roast chicken, or an oyster stew, a dish of taffee candy, or a cup of chocolate and toast, a lot of cakes and pies from the "Dutchman's," or a basket of grapes and apples from Kingaleys, two or three dozen hard-boiled eggs, or a genuine meat and potato hash. As the principle is the same throughout (vide French),

I will describe the latter. Generally a rainy Saturday is selected, and all the fellows in the cook-loft assemble in my room immediately after the return of the battalion from dinner, and disgorge. From under the overcoat of one cadet appear the loaves of bread; another opens the breast of his overcoat, and takes out two tumblers full of butter, packed in and covered with a piece of bread; a third brings to light three or four tumblers packed full of pieces of roast or corned beef; a fourth rolls out from between the lining and the outside of his cape at least half a peck of boiled potatoes with the skins on; a fifth produces pepper and salt in abundance; a sixth contributes a few extra plates and forks, although we have already in a box stored up in the chimney at least half a dozen plates, knives, forks, spoons, cups, saucers, and tumblers, that we keep constantly on hand for such occasions. All of these provisions the cadets had "hived" from the mess-hall at dinner that day, and the crockery in my chimney was only the accumulation of the debris of previous hashes.

All these articles having been carefully deposited on the floor, I empty all the dirty clothes out of my clothes bag, and place in the bag very carefully, all the component parts of our midnight hash, and hang the bag up again in the alcove.

The dirty clothes I'll leave on the floor, as it is Saturday afternoon, and I won't get "skinned" for room out of order, and besides some of them will be handy in wiping the dishes after they are washed for the night.

When "taps" sound off, my room-mate and myself temporarily retire, boots and all, and when the inspector of the subdivision comes around we sing out vociferously, "All in;" but before he has had time to get fairly down stairs, up we jump, let down the window from the top sufficiently to catch a blanket over it, up it goes, and no possible chance for a light to be seen in our quarters; over the transom on the door a table-cover folded is just the thing. We wait a few moments in the dark, until all the fellows have come softly along the hall to our door, and have been admitted, when we boldly light the gas, and proceed to business.

If you look carefully at the small ventilator in the chimney, you will see a piece of string protruding. Unfasten that string, and let it slide slowly through your fingers, and down the chimney comes our pet cooking-stove, which, with the box of crockery, is kept up the chimney out of the way of the officers. Our cooking-stove is especially made to be used with gas—a long rubber tube fitted snugly over the gas burner, the other end of the tube opening into a perforated iron plate which forms the bottom part of the stove. A match touched to that, and a clear blue flame spreads over the whole surface; over this frame-work sits the pan, in which we propose to make a hash that would put old Bratt to shame. The wash-bowl, having been carefully cleaned out, is made the recipient of the pieces of meat and potatoes that two cadets are busy in cutting up, seated on the floor with pipes in their mouths, while a third is engaged in peeling the potatoes.

As the crowd in our room is larger than our cooking-pan will accommodate, we shall have to make two messes of it.

One cadet is busy cutting the loaves of bread into slices, which another spreads with butter to save time as it is no joke to undertake it after the hash is cooked as each is too ravenous then to do it for any one but himself.

My room-mate fills the cooking-pan from the wash bowl, places it over the gas on the stove, and it commences to cook. Ye gods! what a delicious aroma rises! It is incomparable!

Look at the business-like way the cook puts in the butter and the seasoning. His being "found" in French is all that prevents him from being an excellent French cook. A little more stirring, a trifle more of salt, and the first mess is done. It is taken off the stove, and according to "Kepler" it takes just two thirds of a minute to transfer it to the plates of those cadets who have succeeded in crowding up to the table to the detriment of my pet corn. A second and third panful are cooked. Is there nothing that will satisfy these hungry devils? Just my luck! There is one more man than I have spoons and forks. Never mind, I'll give him my spoon, and take the shoe-horn. I don't mind the associations, and besides it is just the size of my mouth. There! I have cooked all the hash there is, and the bread and butter is all gone. Now let's all take a good, square smoke! Everybody has brought his pipe, but, singular coincidence! no one thought of bringing any tobacco! But it is all right—there are "dead loads" of smoking tobacco in the clothes-press.

The academy clock has just struck twelve, and still they linger.

Just my luck! There is "Kent's" step on the lower stairs; I can hear his sword rattle. Good heavens! what a scattering! Out goes the light; over goes my table, hash, crockery, and everything, on the floor; open goes the door, and out go as many cadets as can squeeze through at once.

Up comes the officer in charge, two steps at a jump! bull's-eye lantern in hand—stalks into my room to find my room-mate and myself fast asleep (?) in bed; not a soul else in the room; only a chaotic mass of dishes and hash on the floor, and my name as orderly staring him full in the face.

After inefficient attempts to awaken us (it is astonishing how sound cadets do sleep!), he stalks out of the room.

The next evening at parade I hear my name read out for "cooking in quarters after taps," "cooking utensils in quarters," and "tobacco smoke in quarters after taps," all of which combination results in my "walking extras" for the next six weeks.

REVILO.

FIRST Lieutenant H. C. Cushing, Fourth Artillery, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer Fort McHenry, Maryland, for the purpose of taking the company records, property, and all the enlisted men of Battery H, Fourth Artillery, now at that post, to Yanceyville, N. C.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Officers of the Army and Navy bring daughters to educate, and who wish to secure for them the advantages of a first class English and French Academy, with musical instruction unsurpassed if not unequalled in this country, and all at exceedingly moderate rates, are advised to investigate the claims of the Academy of the Visitation, at Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.

REFERENCES.

General Sherman, U. S. A., and lady, Washington, D. C.
Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. A., Philadelphia.
Brigadier-General Lawrence P. Graham, U. S. A., and lady, Austin, Texas.
Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A., and lady, Omaha, Nebraska.
Vice-Admiral David Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.
Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.

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ES to transfer with a Captain of Artillery. Most liberal inducements offered. Address LIBERAL, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EDWARD DUFFY.

Left Ireland in July, 1869; is supposed to be in the Army. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his friend, MICHAEL F. COSTELLO, Company A, Fourteenth Infantry, Fort Sanders, W. T.

THE single colored cadet at the Military Academy, who has been the occasion of so much comment, is, as will be seen by our Abstract of Special Orders, ordered before a court-martial, of which General HOWARD is president, for trial on charges affecting his moral character. The selection of General HOWARD as president of the court is a wise one. In this case the ordinary court-martial phrase, "No other officers can be assembled without manifest injury to the service," has more than its usual force. General HOWARD as a soldier will do his duty impartially, and, what is of more importance to the interests of the academy, the friends of the cadet will believe that he has been impartial.

EX-SECRETARY Welles's article in the November *Galaxy*, on the attempt to relieve Fort Sumter, is naturally attracting extraordinary interest in Washington and elsewhere. It is perhaps not to be expected that Mr. Seward will himself make any reply to the references to his part in the transactions detailed; for to take personal notice of attacks upon himself is contrary to his life-long policy. But it is not so probable by any means that Admiral Porter and General Meigs will also remain silent. Already the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* telegraphs that the former "totally denies having written the postscript directing Commodore Barron to duty in the Navy Department, which the Secretary says was in Porter's handwriting. In other respects the documents given are genuine, though disarranged and misinterpreted." Something of this the correspondent very likely got from the Admiral himself, who will, it is safe to presume, make a more direct and detailed statement on his own account. The same despatch from Washington says:

Those familiar with the subject say that the proceedings connected with the transfer of the *Poichatan* to Lieutenant-Commander Porter, and the successful attempt to relieve Fort Pickens, were fully understood by President Lincoln, and that it was agreed by all concerned that the course pursued was rendered necessary by the peculiar leakiness of the Navy Department at that time, which rendered naval enterprises whose success depended upon secrecy impossible. In this connection it is remarked that Mr. Welles's statement itself shows that anything done through him was transacted according to the usual red tape of the Department, every step recorded by his clerks necessarily known to all the employees of the office, and consequently to all the world. It is asserted that it is susceptible of proof that Fort Pickens was saved by the innocent deception practised upon Mr. Welles.

But it is useless to oppose such general denials and assertions to Mr. Welles's detailed statement and carefully arranged documentary evidence. By this we do not by any means intend to infer that the ex-Secretary's charges are unanswerable, only that they must be met in detail and with something of the method that distinguishes the performances of Mr. Welles. Expecting this to be done, we also anticipate the opening up of a mine of historical treasures relating to the war, of which every one who has been in official life knows something, but of which no one person understands all. If the *Galaxy* will go on and pursue the explorations and revelations it has provoked, it will do good service for the truth of history. What is needed is to rescue from its unsafe resting place in the breasts of men sure to die before long, the knowledge of facts and motives which did not get into official reports, or even into the note-books of the lynx-eyed newspaper correspondents.

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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

NOISY claims by the French of successful sorties from Paris have given to the past week an excitement to which we have not been accustomed since the loss of an army at Sedan. Reports from Tours announced that the German lines had been forced back on every side from Paris; and later in another sortie 3,000 Germans made prisoners. GAMBETTA, in Tours, gave the story his official confirmation, and issued a proclamation in which he announced "that on the 12th instant the more than ever heroic people of Paris, growing impatient behind their ramparts, determined to march forward against the enemy. Here is the bulletin of their first victory: On the entire zone around the city the Prussians have been driven out of all the positions which they had been occupying since three weeks. Toward St. Denis they have been driven away beyond Stains, Pierrefitte, and Dugny; on the east side, Joinville, Creteil, Champigny, and the plateau of Avron have been recaptured. They have been forced from Le Bas Meudon and St. Cloud, and thrown back on Versailles." These stories have received a flat denial in Berlin, or rather Versailles, whence a despatch comes saying that the Germans hold precisely the same position they occupied when the city was first invested. Two small skirmishes between outposts are declared to be the only occurrences of the week, with the exception of the capture of Creteil, an affair which took place on the 12th, the very date given by the French to the above claimed successes.

It is a curious phase in the history of American—and we may add English—sympathy for France that these stories have been widely believed, in spite of the very bad credit in which the Tours bulletins stand. From the moment that France declared herself republican, her inefficiency, her incessant unsuccessful in the field, the mysterious lack of spirit in her soldiers, were forgotten. Her armies had failed on every field, and had just suffered a tremendous overthrow. But the Republic! As if a half-fledged popular government was at once to win victories over troops who had been hunting for two months for the Frenchman who could stand against them. That the Republic has done much in organizing the people which the Empire either could not do, or was afraid to do, is undoubted; and there are also elements in the situation in France—signs of a return of a true national feeling, a certain looking for victory, a new element in French feeling, since the inefficiency of the regular army became apparent—which, under good management, may grow into disaster for the invaders.

The Germans are still at that work the value of which they so well understand, the timely moving forward of reinforcements. Accounts from Berlin say that the army about Paris has been reinforced by troops from Toul, Strasbourg, part of the Baden army, and a new reserve corps from Silesia, toward a hundred thousand men in all. In the city itself a small outbreak of the reds against the government has taken place. The point at issue was the elections, and when battalions of the Garde Mobile were sent for to repress the revolutionists, of whom about five hundred had arms, some of them refused to turn out, their commanders sending word that

the men were half for and half against the elections. FLOURENS was the leader of the disturbance, and we have ROCHEFORT again appearing in his new rôle of peacemaker, and writing first to FLOURENS to lay aside politics until there is an end of war, and then to the government not to prosecute FLOURENS. St. Cloud has been bombarded by the French, and the palace and many houses destroyed.

At Orleans the situation remains about the same, with the exception that both sides have strengthened their positions somewhat, and more serious operations are probably in store. The Germans say they took 10,000 prisoners. They have moved forward to Beaugency, six leagues nearer Tours, and westward twelve leagues to Châteaudun, which place they took after a few hours' shelling.

General BOURBAKI has taken command of the French army of the Loire, and GARIBALDI, instead of commanding here, will direct the movements of the irregular troops and Garde Mobile in the Vosges. The condition of affairs in this part of France is not altogether agreeable to the conquerors. German writers do not speak very favorably of the state of feeling which prevails in Alsace and elsewhere. The people do not hesitate to acknowledge their fondness for France, and their faith in the republic and in the ultimate favorable turn of events. In some places the patriotic feeling is restrained, but in others the inhabitants take every occasion to show it, and to show it in an offensive way. Everywhere the burial of a French soldier calls out the population of the country for miles around, and men and women of all ranks are found indiscriminately following the bier. Of more importance is the fact that the portions of the country held by the Germans are in constant communication with the government at Tours. Recruiting is none the less vigorous because it is of necessity secret. The young men are said to be melting away without visible cause, and there is no doubt that they hasten to join the Garde Mobile when they have an opportunity. It is to be noted that these are the observations of men stationed in the country, and in this respect are entitled to more consideration than the running glimpses caught by professional correspondents. These tell a different story, and represent the country people as rather glad than otherwise that the Germans are about them. Connected with this loyalty to their own race and their own country are the mysterious disappearances or midnight deaths of solitary sentinels. Events of this kind naturally rouse the anger of the Germans, and it is to be feared that the burden of reprisals laid upon the people is not light.

The advance into the region of the Jura has reached Vesoul, seventy miles west of Basel, and there have been unimportant skirmishes near Colmar. The siege of Neuf-Brisach continues, the place being surrounded by six thousand Germans who are well supplied with artillery. Epinal, a place of about 15,000 inhabitants, lying on the Moselle, has been occupied by the Germans, who are steadily advancing in their operations against the French army "supposed to be at Lyons."

The most serious loss of the French since the affair at Orleans was the surrender of Soissons on Sunday, by which they lose 5,000 men and 132 guns. The Duke of MECKLENBURG, at the head of 22,000 men, was the captor. Soissons having failed to defend herself as well as Strasbourg, the French are already talking about treachery.

BAZAINE's sortie from Metz last week proves to have been the most serious effort he has made to break out of the city. He had fifty thousand men in line, and after his capture of the villages the affair looked serious for the Germans. But Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has more than the usual superiority in artillery, for BAZAINE is exceptionally weak in field guns, and his advance was stopped by the combined exertions of the strongly posted German artillery and the Landwehr. The stories of great sickness in the investing army are circumstantially denied, one of the German officers writing that the troops have never suffered a scarcity of food except immediately after the first battles around Metz, when the railway lines were not complete. Even then they never wanted the regular rations, but were curtailed of some extras. As to clothing, there has always been plenty, and of sickness very little among the troops, though for the hospitals where

the wounded are gathered he cannot speak. The current reports now say that the rinderpest, or cattle plague, rages fearfully both in and around Metz.

The French government has taken pains to contradict the stories of BAZAINE's loyalty to the Emperor, and declares that he is in perfect understanding with the Republic. Private accounts say that the movement of General BOURBAKI, who was permitted to leave Metz and go to England, was in accordance with a desire of the Empress, who wanted to talk with a French general. The report is that she proposed to BOURBAKI to take the Prince Imperial back with him and allow him to remain in Metz until a peace could be signed on the basis of the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, the abdication of the Emperor, and the restoration of the regency. This the general refused to do, and went back to Metz, where BAZAINE revealed the whole to the government, per balloon.

A still more curious version of this affair is that the whole operation was concocted by the German leaders, who sent an agent to the Empress in England. His purpose, however, did not permit an open explanation, and, not knowing him, she refused him admittance. He then managed to encounter the Prince Imperial in his walks, and after gaining his confidence produced a photograph of the Prince and asked him to write his name under it. The next day he disappeared, and soon after was in Metz, where he told a story of the Empress being desirous to see one of the prominent generals there, and produced the photograph and autograph of the Prince in proof. The puzzled BAZAINE allowed General BOURBAKI to go, but when he got to England neither he nor the Empress knew what he had come for, and they finally came to the conclusion that the Germans had skilfully managed to have one general less in Metz. We should not repeat this half absurd and altogether queer story had not prominent papers in England given it a sort of sanction, and were it not a fact that BOURBAKI is no longer in Metz, and left the place under a German safe-conduct.

ROBERT E. LEE.

THE two names of THOMAS and LEE, of late added to the necrology of the Military Academy, will be preserved among the records of that institution as the typical representatives for our novitiate soldiers of the two opposing theories of military obligations which in 1861 divided our Army. Both men stood equally high in the regards of their comrades; they served together in the one regiment of cavalry, the senior as lieutenant-colonel, the junior as major; they were natives of the same proud State of Virginia, and the subjects of the same political and social influences; they were trained in the same school of duty, and were both men of high personal character and unquestioned honor; yet when tested finally by the same conflicting claims of local and national obligation, how widely they separated. In charity for the one, in honor to the other, let it be remembered how hard it was to settle in 1860 the questions which 1870 finds so easy of adjustment.

With that clear sense of duty which ever lifted him so grandly above all considerations merely personal, THOMAS disregarded local and family ties to follow unquestioningly those who bore the flag which was the symbol of the authority to which he had sworn life-long allegiance. LEE, hesitating when to hesitate was to be lost, speedily found himself, in spite of himself, serving under an alien and ephemeral standard against his old comrades. Honestly opposed to secession, yet unwilling to draw his sword against secession, he retired from Washington to Virginia, declaring his purpose of abstaining from all participation in the contest impending. But when once there, he first so far yields as to suggest the possibility of his fighting "in defence of his native State." The following letters, to his sister and to General SCOTT, tendering his resignation, both written the same day, show the state of mind in which he was at this time:

ARLINGTON, VA., April 20, 1861.

MY DEAR SISTER: I am grieved at my inability to see you. I have been waiting for a "more convenient season," which has brought to many before me deep and lasting regret. Now we are in a state of war which will yield to nothing. The whole South is in a state of revolution, into which Virginia, after a long struggle, has been drawn; and though I recognize no necessity for this state of things, and would have forborne and pleaded to the end for redress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet

the question whether I would take part against my native State. With all my devotion to the Union, and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have, therefore, resigned my commission in the Army, and, save in defence of my native State, with the hope that my poor services may never be needed, I hope I may never be called on to draw my sword.

I know you will blame me, but you must think as kindly of me as you can, and believe that I have endeavored to do what I thought right. To show you the feeling and struggle it cost me, I send a copy of my letter to General Scott, which accompanied my letter of resignation. I have no time for more.

R. E. LEE.

The letter to General SCOTT read as follows:

ARLINGTON, VA., April 20, 1861.

GENERAL: Since my interview with you on the 18th inst., I have felt that I ought not longer to retain my commission in the Army. I therefore tender my resignation, which I request you will recommend for acceptance. It would have been presented at once but for the struggle it has cost me to separate myself from the service to which I have devoted all the best years of my life and all the ability I possessed.

During the whole of that time—more than a quarter of a century—I have experienced nothing but kindness from my superiors and the most cordial friendship from my comrades. To no one, General, have I been so much indebted as to yourself for uniform kindness and consideration, and it has always been my ardent desire to merit your approbation. I shall carry to the grave the most grateful recollections of your kind consideration, and your name and fame will always be dear to me.

Save in defence of my State, I never desire to draw my sword. Be pleased to accept my most earnest wishes for the continuance of your happiness and prosperity, and believe me, most truly yours,

R. E. LEE.

Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commanding United States Army.

Removed from the associations of his army life and subject to influences which acted with peculiar force upon a mind so controlled by the sentiment of State and family pride, LEE next consented to accept a command in the State militia, and was carried with the State forces he commanded under the Confederate flag by the Virginia ordinance of secession. When Fair Oaks saw JOHNSTON removed wounded from the field, LEE was elevated to the vacant command, and he became thus practically, at the head of armed rebel opposition to the Union.

Though his previous service in independent command in Northwest Virginia had given him no prestige, the result justified his selection. Not a great soldier in any high sense, LEE possessed that even balance of faculties which made him a safe man in a country which he knew so thoroughly as that in which he operated from first to last. His birth, his character, his personal bearing, all gave him a hold upon the regard of Southern, and above all of Virginian troops, which demanded nothing more than the acquirements of a respectable soldier to secure for him confidence and support. The son of "Light Horse Harry," of Revolutionary fame, the inheritor through his wife of the estates and the traditions of the WASHINGTON family, of dignified presence, affable and yet distant in manner, he was in all respects the ideal Virginian.

From Fair Oaks to the end of the war LEE continued in command of the Confederate forces in Virginia, and conducted that stubborn defence which never carried him beyond the borders of his native State, except as he was led by the aggressive necessities of defensive warfare which removed him from his true sphere and led to his discomfiture. Even Antietam, as there is reason to believe, was intended for a defensive battle, and Gettysburg bore dubious testimony to the military genius of the soldier who suffered his antagonist to choose the ground upon which he was to assail him. LEE's first and last battles were fought on the soil of Virginia, and POLLARD, in his Southern history of the war, assumes that at the end "the excessive number of Virginia troops who were suffered to drop out of the ranks shows very well that there was no firm purpose to carry the war out of the limits of the State." Though we know that this was a determination in which GRANT and MEADE and SHERIDAN had a voice, POLLARD's remark shows at least in what light he was regarded from a Southern point of view.

At the Military Academy LEE stood second in the class of 1829. On his graduation he travelled for several months in Europe, marrying on his return Miss CUSTIS, the daughter of General WASHINGTON's heir. Three sons and four daughters were the fruits of this marriage. He rose in our Engineer Corps to the rank of captain and brevet colonel, serving as assistant in the construction of Forts Monroe, Calhoun, and other coast defences, as assistant to the Chief Engineer at Washington, on engineer duty on the Mississippi, and finally in the war with Mexico as chief engineer of the column commanded by General

WOOL, where he won distinguished honors. From 1848 to 1853, he was superintendent of the Military Academy. Near the end of his service at the Academy he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the Second Cavalry, and soon after it closed he was ordered to Mexico on frontier duty. He commanded the forces which suppressed JOHN BROWN's raid, at Harper's Ferry, October 17-25, 1859. The following spring he took command of the Department of Texas, and was promoted to the colonelcy of the First Cavalry, which command he resigned to participate in the Rebellion. His subsequent history is embodied in those records of the war with which our pages were long so largely filled. LEE was unquestionably the central figure of that contest on the opposing side, dividing with DAVIS the attention and regards of the Southern people. To his credit be it said, that since the war closed he has given the people to whom he was an exemplar a lesson of quiet submission to authority, and of peaceful attention to private pursuits. In 1865 he accepted the presidency of Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia, which position he held until his death on the 12th of October at Lexington, of congestion of the brain, at the age of sixty-three. In spite of differences, the comrades with whom he once served and from whom he parted so reluctantly will remember with kindness and charity ROBERT E. LEE.

THE story we publish in another column of the adventures of fourteen men upon an ice-floe, which a sudden storm transformed into a small and ever-decreasing block of drift ice, proves that Arctic voyages have not needed the impetus of a humane search for a lost navigator to make them exciting. Among all the men who have voyaged in those regions, none have returned to tell a more romantic tale than those who went down into the great deep on a cake of ice; who lived for months in a house built of coal with snow for mortar; who saw their ship go down before their eyes, and then floated along for nearly two hundred days within an hour's walk of land, and yet unable to reach it.

How valuable the fruits of the expedition are cannot be told until Dr. Petermann, the celebrated geographer, finishes his labors of examining and publishing the results of the observations made. Whatever that value may be, as contributions to science, geographical and natural, it can hardly repay the risk undertaken or the privations suffered. We have only fourteen heroes more; for we suppose those who had a comfortable time on shipboard, and reaped the only substantial harvest of the expedition, are not entitled to be elevated to the position of great men. The return of an expedition which has settled important questions of maritime, geographical, or other science, or materially contributed to settle them, may be hailed with double pleasure as the restoration of men who had a fair prospect of never being seen again, and as the bringer of additions to our knowledge. But the northern regions have now been so much explored that, besides the actual discovery and photographing of the pole itself, there does not seem to be anything to repay the toil and risk of travel there.

THE Ordnance Department made a very successful sale of surplus arms and ammunition on Tuesday last, if the bids opened by General DYER on that day are reliable. CHARLES WRIGHT, the highest bidder, wants 200,000 new Springfields at \$15.25; 110,000 old, at \$7.25; with cartridges at \$14 per thousand. Another firm, AUSTIN BALDWIN & Co., offered \$9.30 for the old Springfields and \$16.30 per thousand for twenty-five million cartridges. General FRANKLIN, of the Colt Arms Company, takes the new Enfields at \$7.75, the highest bid. As Mr. WRIGHT's bid involves an immediate deposit of nearly a million dollars, and an ultimate payment of four and a half millions, we hope, for the sake of the Ordnance Department, that his purse is a long one. It is wise to sell now all the arms we have on hand, and which are not required for immediate use. They can be replaced with better patterns as soon as they are likely to be wanted.

SOME experimental trials have been carried out by the British royal engineers at Chatham for the purpose of testing the value of parachute shells in lighting up a large extent of country, in order to ascertain the movements and dispositions of troops. Three of the large parachute shells were sent up from Prince Henry's bastion, two of which exploded when at a great height, lighting up, by means of the magnesium light, the whole extent of Chatham lines, every portion of which was distinctly brought into view, and the various dispositions of the troops on the ground clearly discernible.

THE GERMAN NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

The second German expedition "to the North Pole," as all voyages into arctic ice for exploring purposes are called, has come to a not very successful end. Of course the pole was not reached, that was not in the programme; but of the two ships only one was able to bring home the results of scientific observation. This vessel, the *Germania*, after parting company with the *Hansa* July 20, 1869, reached the eastern coast of Greenland, lat. 74 deg. 33 min. N., long. 18 deg. 50 min. W., August 5. By September 20 lat. 75 deg. 31 min. was attained, and the ship was frozen in in Sabine Bay. During the winter sledge journeys were made to 77 deg. 1 min. N. and 18 deg. W., but deep snows defeated every attempt to explore the interior of the land. The greatest cold was -32 deg. Réaumur (-40 deg. Fahrenheit). July 11 the ship was freed from ice bondage, and a new effort was made to push northwestward, lat. 75 deg. 20 min. being reached, where the ice again became impenetrable. Steaming southward from that point, a deep fjord was discovered August 6, lat. 73 deg. 13 min., in which the ship penetrated seventy-two sea miles, or to long. 26 deg. W. The temperature of the water here was 4 deg. R. (41 deg. F.), and of the air 10 deg. R. (54 deg. 50 min. F.). This inlet branched off in the distance, and in the interior mountains were to be seen, the height of which was found to measure up to 14,000 feet. August 15 the boiler sprang a leak, the season was far advanced, and the return was decided upon. The ship was free from ice August 24, 72 deg. N., 14 deg. W. Deep-sea soundings were made in 1,300 fathoms water, and after a stormy passage the German iron-clad fleet was sighted in the mouth of the Jähde. Bremerhaven was reached September 11.

It is upon the *Hansa*, the consort of the *Germania*, that the interest of the voyage will rest, at least until Dr. Petermann can finish his study and description of the scientific results of the latter's labors. Parting company on July 20, 1869, the *Hansa* found itself September 6 ice-bound on the east coast of Greenland, lat. 75 deg., near the spot where the meeting of the ships was to take place. Fearful storms coming on, the ship was urged near the coast and driven some degrees further south, amid such turmoil and crushing of the ice that the company forsook her, and in the night of October 22 she went down with all her freight of collections and observations, the results of months of hard work and much sacrifice. For one hundred and ninety-three days the little company of fourteen men voyaged on an ice-floe, which, from a circumference of seven miles, was reduced at length to a mere cake of hardly two hundred paces circuit.

The *Hansa's* first attempt to penetrate the ice failed. Another was made August 10, in lat. 74 deg. 46 min. N., and long. 10 deg. 28 min. W. On the 24th the ship was within twenty-four miles of the coast, and the boats went eight miles further in; but, though only sixteen miles east of Besbrow Island, no coast water could be seen from the top of a high ice-block. In this situation the captain hoped for a storm which might break up the ice; but when it came the wind blew from the northwest, and the ship was driven so far in the opposite direction that the hope of reaching the coast was gone. Still the ship lay September 7 in open water, which appeared to reach to the coast, with the exception of one great field of ice, and by a lucky chance something might yet be effected. Two days after another northwest wind broke up the ice completely, and sent the ship driving further southeast than ever, and surrounded her with whirling masses of ice that more than once endangered her safety. September 19 the ship was completely frozen in. Precisely one month after, during a heavy snow storm and northwest wind, the ice began to shove, and the field which protected the ship was by little and little broken up. Finally the young ice immediately about the vessel, four feet thick, broke on the starboard side; the bow was forced up, and would have risen higher had not high blocks of ice prevented. Caught in this way, it had to withstand the full pressure of the floe. The decks were sprung, but the hull seemed to be sound. After a pause the ice began to shove harder still. The *Hansa* was pushed up fourteen feet out of her old position, but in the succeeding pause the ice retired and the ship glided again into the water, and lay leaning over and resting on a tongue of ice under water. At first a foot of water was found in the hold, and after three hours' work this was pumped out. But after a ten minutes' pause, during which the men took some food, the pumps were sounded again, and 2 feet 4 inches of water was found in them. The temperature was 20 deg. R. (-13 deg. F.); the water froze in the scuppers, and, though the bulwarks were cut through, the outlets kept freezing up. The deck was covered with an increasing sheet of ice, the water from the pumps partly ran back into the hold, the pumps themselves began to

freeze up, and the leak was uncontrollable. This is the history of three days of hard struggling. The hold was full of water, and the ship appeared to have broken her keel and leaked in every seam. Measures for future safety had been early taken—provisions accumulated on the ice, the masts taken for fuel, the boats placed in safety. October 23 the fourteen men stood by and saw the ark of their safety sink into the water in spite of anchors and stays. As near as they could determine it, the place of their shipwreck was lat. 70 deg. 50 min. N. and long. 21 deg. W. The Liverpool coast was not more than five miles distant; its cliffs and hills, Holloway Bay and Glasgow Inlet, were plainly to be seen; but no way of escape to it through the ice could be found. This first part of the voyage had occupied one hundred and thirty days, or from June 15 to October 23.

Already in September a house had been built of coal, in order to store provisions for the boats. This now became their home, and in it they lived for eighty-three days, or rather double that number of nights. It was far from uncomfortable, being twenty feet long, fourteen wide, four and a half high in the walls, and six at the centre. There was no lack of provisions or fuel. Under these circumstances the ship's company began their enforced voyage. In clear weather the coast was nearly always visible; bears and foxes came off for an occasional visit; and it would not have been impossible for the men to have reached the land, but only by leaving behind provisions and boats.

The drift southward went steadily on. By the end of December they were in the 67th degree, three degrees in six weeks. With true German fidelity to home feelings Christmas was not allowed to go by without burning an extra light or two, and raising a tree decorated with paper ornaments and cookies. The only "presents" spoken of are a knapsack and revolver case for the captain. Certain tin cases which had been given them were opened, a glass of Port was drunk, and the old papers reread. January 2 the ice-field was in latitude 67 deg. 47 min. N., and longitude 34 deg. 1 min. W., close to the coast in a bay which they had good reason to name *Schreckensbucht*, "Bay of Horrors." Suddenly, during the night and amidst a heavy storm, a horrible groaning was heard, and all rushed out of the house, though they were not merely snowed up, but the house lay buried more than a foot deep in ice. Nothing was to be seen through the storm, and, returning to their beds and laying their ears to the ground, they heard in the ice a noise "like the singing of the ice when it is hard pressed, and like the rubbing of the ice when it goes over cliffs." After a most anxious night, as soon as there was some diminution in the force of the wind and the amount of the falling snow, some went out to explore. Two hundred paces from the door the heaped-up fragments of their floe were found. In every direction it had been broken up, and they had reason to be thankful that the block on which they rested remained the largest of all. Hurrying back, they seized provisions and clothing, and prepared for the further breaking up of their ice-raft, if it should come. But, at a time when they sank to the hips in snow at every step, such preparations appeared to be only a mocking at death. They were not forced to commit themselves to the fortunes of such a struggle. The breaking up of the ice ceased for a time, though that night was but the first rehearsal of many similar ones. Their ice-field gradually diminished in size, and on the night of January 11 they divided into two parties, took leave of each other, and stood by the two boats in which they expected to seek further safety. The weather was such that a crust of ice formed over their faces, and could be removed only with the knife, which had to be done whenever they would eat. No clothing could keep out either snow or cold. Some froze their limbs; and several of the journals are interrupted for days because the writers had not fingers to hold the pen.

January 14, the house was abandoned, and for five days the men lived in the boats, while a new house was building from the remains of the old one, with snow for mortar. Their new home was however very much smaller than the old, being only fourteen feet long and eight wide, and with room for only six persons. The others slept in a small cook-house and in the boats. Eighty-three days had passed in the first hut, and now a hundred and ten days went by while the company were divided between the houses and their boats. Their great floe had become a block of drift ice not five hundred feet in circuit. But this smallness was to their advantage. Not only did their lighter weight preserve them from further breaking up by collision against the icebergs, but they wound their way among these ice-mountains as if steered by some guiding hand.

It was on May 7, in lat. 61 deg. 13 min. N., long. 43 deg. W., that the ice-block was abandoned, after having rendered them good service for a hundred and

ninety-three days. In this time they had drifted nine and one-third degrees southward. They had three boats, *King William*, *Bismarck*, and *Hope*, and in these they pushed forward toward the coast. Surrounded by ice, they could make but five hundred paces a day, and it was June 8 before they reached the little island Ilduiddik. From that point the voyage around Cape Farewell to the German mission station Friedrichsthal took five days.

Finally, on June 13, or a year less two days from the day of their departure, they were in friendly habitations, and soon after they reached Bremen.

BRADFORD R. ALDEN.

COLONEL Bradford R. Alden, who died in Newport, R. I., on the 10th September, 1870, aged 60, was a gentleman whose long association with our Army, as well as his high personal character, demands far more than a passing notice. He was born at Meadville, Pa., graduated at West Point in 1831, and was an officer of the Fourth U. S. Infantry until he resigned in 1853. At that date he was stationed as captain Fourth Infantry at Fort Jones, in northern California, with but one small company in his command. In August, 1853, a universal and formidable uprising of the Indians on Rogue River, in southern Oregon, occurred, and a call for aid was sent to him. He instantly repaired thither, distant 200 miles, and beyond his ordinary sphere of supervision, with a small detachment of regulars, and immediately called out and raised a battalion of volunteers for the defence of the valley, of which he was elected colonel. They met the Indians in a stiff battle on the 24th August, 1853, near Jacksonville, Oregon, and he was badly wounded in the shoulder and spine, a wound from which he never fully recovered. The people of that valley always spoke in enthusiastic terms of him and his prompt, heroic, and gallant services—services which we doubt not saved that beautiful valley from a great calamity.

He had previously served for several years as aide-de-camp to General Winfield Scott, and was commandant of the corps of cadets at West Point from 1845 to 1852. Thus large numbers of its graduates can bear witness to the purity and sterling traits of his character. After his resignation he travelled in Europe repeatedly for his health. Unable to ride horseback from his wound, and therefore unfitted to share in the civil war, he went in 1861 to the petroleum region in northwestern Pennsylvania, and was fortunate in initiating some of the most successful petroleum enterprises in that region.

Colonel Alden was the son of Major Roger Alden, aide-de-camp to General Washington in the Revolution, who passed upon him the highest encomiums; and the son certainly inherited like virtues. No man who ever lived possessed more heroic and noble traits of character. Imbued with decided religious principles from his earliest youth, his pure and genial Christian character was ever exhibited in numberless acts of benevolence, many of which were unknown to mortal eyes. Real want and misfortune were ever met by him with sympathy, and he had a heart as big as the rest of the world. Of polished manners and elegant tastes, he was highly accomplished in his knowledge of literature and art; and extensive travel, with an observing mind, made him a charming companion. He has left behind him a pure spotless fame, illustrating the brightest qualities of the true American gentleman. The only difficulty his friends encounter in writing of his qualities is how to restrain the pen within moderate limits when attempting merely to do bare and simple justice to his memory. A.

THE AURORA BOREALIS AT BALTIMORE.

THE following interesting report has been submitted to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. Although not strictly within our province, we publish it in order to show the nature of the new duties imposed upon the Signal Service by the recent act of Congress:

BALTIMORE, September 27, 1870.

General A. J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: I beg to offer for the information of the meteorological section of the Signal Service the following notice of the exhibition of the aurora borealis which occurred here on the evening of the 24th instant, lasting from 7 to 11 o'clock, and being attended with some unusual appearances:

The dark segment was early formed in the north, but had an irregular and ragged outline. The bright arch resting upon it consisted of a mass of white light with a greenish tinge, and extended for thirty or forty degrees on either side of the meridian. At the eastern extremity a filmy haze of deep red was directed toward the upper air and remained stationary for nearly an hour, when it became dim. Its greatest prolongation was about fifty degrees. The principal centre of brightness in the arch, while this red color was becoming fainter, was slowly shifted to the westward to the vicinity of the constellation of the Great Bear. Occasionally a bright beam would shoot upward, move slowly toward the west, and become tinged with red at its upper extremity. A deep red haze next made its appearance in the west, as if to replace that which was fast disappearing in the east. The above appearances may be commonly observed in

any well-defined aurora. But to continue: About 10 o'clock many suddenly vanishing patches of white light were to be seen in the upper part of the sky, and then there was observed to be forming, about east by southeast on the horizon, a separate and distinct auroral dark segment, bright arch, and vertical beams. It was then that the meteor exhibited two centres of energy nearly opposite, and the patches of vanishing light in the upper sky were seen converging around a circular unoccupied space of five degrees diameter, forming a corona near the zenith. The constant emission of light flashes from this arch on the horizon was regularly responded to by similar flashes near the corona, resembling the appearances known as summer or heat lightning. These, becoming more and more faint, finally disappeared altogether, lasting in all about forty minutes. The formation of the corona is somewhat unusual in this latitude, but one only having been observed here about fifteen years ago. The space between the corona and the horizon appeared to be filled with an undulating ether, the crests of whose waves were suddenly illuminated by light generated within itself.

On the evening of August 19 last a very fine display of aurora was noticed here, and another on the following evening of diminished brilliancy.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

Dr. E. FOREMAN, 256 E. Baltimore street.

MEMORANDUM.

PRELIMINARY PLANS FOR OBSERVATION AND REPORT OF STORMS BY TELEGRAPH AND SIGNAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE.

1. Observation and Report of Atmospheric Phenomena.

a. A SERIES of meteorological observations and reports will be made by careful observers under military control, and supplied with the best attainable instruments. All instruments will be adjusted to a standard at Washington.

b. The observers will be stationed at points throughout the United States, selected by competent authority as those from which reports of observations will be most useful, as indicating the general condition of the atmosphere or the approach and force of storms.

It has been in view to so locate these stations that the existence of a storm at one or more of them being determined, information of the facts may be had by the regular reports communicated by telegraph in advance of its probable movement.

c. Synchronous observations will be taken and reports made from the stations three times a day—one about 8 A. M., one about 6 P. M., and one at midnight. These observations and reports will be timed by Washington time. The office is in a measure led to this selection of hours by the press of business at other times upon the telegraphic lines. Other observations will be made for record.

2. Transmission of Reports.

a. The reports of observations are to be transmitted by telegraph, under a special arrangement with the telegraph companies whose lines connect the different points where stations will be established.

b. By a combination of telegraphic circuits the reports of observations made at different points synchronously will be rapidly transmitted to the different cities at which they are to be published. They will also be concentrated at Washington. The whole time required to transmit, collate, and deliver the reports, from the extreme points of observation to the points of publication, will, it is hoped, not exceed one hour.

3. Publication of Reports.

a. It is intended to give the widest publicity to these reports, in order to make them useful to the greatest number. Copies of all reports will be furnished to the different papers for publication, and each report will be bulletined in the board of trade rooms, merchants' exchanges, or other conspicuous places, immediately upon its receipt.

b. So soon as the necessary arrangements can be had, a meteorological map, on which the changes can be noted as each report is received, will be displayed at the board of trade rooms or other business centres in each city receiving reports. Similar maps will be furnished the different scientific establishments co-operating with the department.

c. The reports will be limited at the outset to the simple statement of meteorological facts existing at the stations of observations. These facts, together with such general laws as seem to have been determined by meteorological observations hitherto made and as may permit probable deductions to be made from the reports, will be published.

d. It is not deemed advisable to attempt at the outset further than in this way predictions which must often be erroneous.

e. Whenever experience has certainly determined what may be regarded for any section of country as premonitions of approaching storms, signal stations will be established as quickly as the necessary arrangements can be made, and signals will be displayed announcing the probable approach, with other information which may be possible.

f. The observer, when one is stationed in any city, will be constantly on duty during business hours, and every facility will be given to obtain copies of the bulletins, or other full and the latest information.

4. Stations.

The following have been designated as stations of observation and report, or of report alone, and will be occupied as rapidly as arrangements can be effected:

Plaister Cove, N. S.; St. Johns, N. B.; Portland, Me.; Boston, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; New York city, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Augusta, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Lake City, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; Montgomery, Ala.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Jackson, Miss.; Memphis, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, O.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Al-

bany, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Oswego, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, O.; Toledo, O.; Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Duluth, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Cheyenne, Dak.; Corinne, Utah; Santa Fe, N. M.; Fort Benton, N. M.; San Francisco, Cal.; Pittsburgh, Pa.

So far observers have been appointed as follows: J. R. Allen at Key West; F. M. M. Beall, Rochester; A. F. Slater, Buffalo; James West, Pittsburgh; G. R. Estabrook, New York city; F. B. Lloyd, Boston; and Henry Fenton at Toledo. Three additional assignments will be made at once for duty at Mobile and Montgomery, Ala., and at Augusta, Ga.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT, IN REFERENCE TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

WHEREAS, On the 23d day of August, 1870, my proclamation was issued, enjoining neutrality in the present war between France and the North German Confederation and its allies, and declaring, so far as then seemed to be necessary, the respective rights and obligations of the belligerent parties and of the citizens of the United States;

And whereas, subsequent information gives reason to apprehend that armed cruisers of the belligerents may be tempted to abuse the hospitality accorded to them in the ports, harbors, roadsteads, and other waters of the United States, by making such waters subservient to the purposes of war;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that any frequenting and use of the waters within the jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of either belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as ports of observation upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of the other belligerent, lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this Government to observe.

And to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the 12th day of October instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities between France and the North German Confederation and its allies, no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment. And no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, from which a vessel of the other belligerent, whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or merchant ship, shall have previously departed until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance in such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in either of which cases the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port, as the case may be, shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use. And no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of the other belligerent shall have departed therefrom; in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of the other belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or other waters. No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or other waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours by reason of the successive departure from such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of more than one vessel of either belligerent; but if there be several vessels of each or either of the two belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the order of their departure shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the respective belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without sail power, to the nearest European port of her own country; or, in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam-power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive if dependent on steam alone; and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer, in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last

supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus shipped, have entered a European port of the Government to which she belongs.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

Signed,

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE ANNUAL INSPECTIONS AND MUSTERS.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, Colonel F. A. Conkling, paraded for inspection and muster on the afternoon of the 13th inst. at Tompkins Square, making its appearance on the ground at least one-half hour after the time designated in orders, 2 P. M.; the commanding officer parading to the left in advance of the band, and apparently more in charge of the innumerable infantile prodigies that surrounded the regiment than of the Eighty-fourth Infantry itself. He should have awaited the entire regiment's entrance within the enclosure before advancing, turning out, and halting the command. The regiment entered the ground in column of fours, and immediately prepared for inspection, the companies not having been equalized, and presenting their original strength. The inspecting officer, Major Dickel, quickly informed the regiment's commander that a review was desirable before the inspection was proceeded with; the companies were therefore equalized, and the regiment prepared for review, Brigadier-General Burger appearing on the ground in time to receive it. After breaking into column, the battalion commander omitted to bring the troops from a "carry" to a "right shoulder," but allowed them to remain at the former position, instead of having them take it up fifty paces before reaching the reviewing officer. The passage in review was only fair, the drum corps parading in front of the band, and the entire music turning out and remaining stationary until the battalion again passed the reviewing officer. From what we could discern, this second passage was intended by the reviewing officer to be in double time, but it was evident that either the drum-major did not understand, or that he could not get the band to play double-time music; it therefore continued in the same time, the regiment passing as before, not a few officers saluting. The inspection, which followed, was a slight improvement on that of some of the regiments of the Second brigade; the officers and men in a few instances had some ideas as to the ceremony; but still there was little precision in its conduct. The uniforms, although procured less than two years since, already look shabby, and many of the white cross-belts sadly need cleaning. We are informed that the regiment has adopted a full dress uniform, which is now in process of making. Let us suggest to the members to take better care of the new than they have of the old uniforms; otherwise it is hardly worth while to go to the expense of a change. The Eighty-fourth regiment is held together by political influence; the majority of the members are working men attached to the Navy-yard or some other department of the Government. Under these circumstances discipline or perfection in drill can hardly be expected, for the men take interest only while constant employment is guaranteed; when the officers and Government can give plenty of work the ranks are full, but if there is little call for workmen they are thin again. According to a table prepared by us from the inspection returns furnished us, this command mustered in 1869 355 persons, 197 absent, 552 total. The following are the returns for the year 1870 as furnished by the inspector:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	2	9
Non-commissioned staff.....	2	4	6
Band.....	25	—	25
Company A.....	32	20	52
Company B.....	34	12	46
Company C.....	19	30	49
Company D.....	39	2	41
Company E.....	23	26	49
Company F.....	34	7	41
Company G.....	41	15	56
Company H.....	42	3	45
Company I.....	50	20	70
Total.....	348	141	489

In addition to the above return, we have received one from Adjutant Beattie, which increases the strength present 12 men; we publish the inspector's, deeming it the more correct. The commandant of this regiment is talented, of pleasing address, a gentleman of high social standing, and holding political and mercantile prominence; yet, withal, we cannot compliment him on his knowledge of military tactics, other duties having apparently so engrossed his time as to leave him none for the proper studies required of a regimental commandant.

THE NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY, Colonel Krebbel, on the 14th inst. paraded for inspection at Tompkins Square, arriving on the ground at 2 P. M. The preliminary review was received by Brigadier-General Burger, accompanied by a portion of his staff. It was fair in its general execution, but the salutes of the company officers were exceedingly ungraceful throughout. In the inspection and muster, which fol-

lowed, we were pleased to note that Major Dickel had profited by our remarks on the preceding inspections, and that the ceremony was conducted more systematically, the boxes not being omitted as in the former instances; yet we observed that he still clings to the practice of inspecting from the left to the right, instead of *vice versa*. The company commanders, like those of the majority of brigade inspectors, were ignorant of the duties required of them, and therefore failed, except in one instance, to prepare their respective commands for inspection of arms, etc. The noteworthy exception was the captain of the ninth company in column, who deserved full praise for his management. During the inspection the commanding officer of the fifth company set a bad example to his men by partaking of and helping other officers to the contents of a "black bottle." The bottle may have contained water, but it certainly looked suspicious, and its use was a gross breach of good discipline. At the close of the muster the battalion again formed for review, Colonel Krehbiel being this time the reviewing officer, the lieutenant-colonel assuming command. It was an improvement on the first attempt, but was not without many errors. The adjutant is apparently newly appointed, and will require considerable study and much practice before deserving a complimentary notice. We were sorry to observe that the regiment had not reached its former numerical strength, but decreased in the number present 14, and in the aggregate 114. In 1868 this command mustered 646. The following are the returns for the year 1870:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	6	2	8
Non-commissioned staff.....	5	1	6
Band.....	20	—	20
Company A.....	25	14	39
Company B.....	26	14	40
Company C.....	26	14	40
Company D.....	40	19	59
Company E.....	44	6	50
Company F.....	46	10	56
Company H.....	27	5	32
Company I.....	40	8	48
Company K.....	34	17	51
Total.....	349	110	459

In 1869 the regiment mustered 363 present, 210 absent, 573 total. The commandant of the Ninety-sixth is intelligent, and to all appearance perfectly competent to govern the regiment, but for the past few years he has not been well supported by the officers of the regiment. The drum corps, too, has given trouble, and in the selection of one of the field officers there has been disagreement; this latter, we think, has now been settled, we trust, never to be renewed.

REVIEW OF THE SECOND DIVISION.—The handsome parade grounds attached to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, were on Tuesday last the scene of a military display of unusual character, the occasion being the review by the Commander-in-Chief, John T. Hoffman, of the troops composing the Second division National Guard, Major-General John B. Woodward commanding. The day, in the opening, had suggested a storm, but as noon approached the threatening clouds rolled back, and the sun shone forth with its usual brilliancy; but a cool and heavy wind prevailing during the afternoon, rendered the unsheltered grounds anything but a desirable spot for either spectators or troops. Yet it affected but little the attendance of the former, who came on foot and in carriages from all parts of Brooklyn; so that by the time the division was in position the grounds were well filled with spectators, a large number in handsome turnouts. The troops began to arrive on the grounds shortly after 2 P. M., the various organizations immediately reporting and forming line. The brigades were then formed, and immediately thereafter the division was arranged in line, the infantry in front and the cavalry and artillery in the rear. All this consumed about an hour, so that by the time designated for the review (3:30) everything was in readiness, the bands consolidated on the right of the brigades, and the entire line presenting a very fine appearance, and was generally noticeable for its steadiness. The Governor was accompanied by a portion of his staff only, the deficiency apparently having been made up from an outside source, or from officers of the board appointed to arrange blanks, etc., for the use of the National Guard service. Yet the positions thus filled could not have been well termed blanks. The Governor and staff were conveyed from New York under the escort of Colonel Chapman of the division staff, in carriages to the grounds, alighting at the "cottage" located on the southern portion thereof. After a short rest they mounted, and proceeded by the direct road to the right of the division, which was all in readiness, where they were properly received by the division commander and his staff. As the reviewing party reached the right, the Eleventh brigade howitzer battery fired the customary salute of 21 guns, in good style. Each brigade was then duly inspected in turn, the reviewing officer, accompanied by the division commander, first riding forward, receiving and acknowledging the salute from the troops; the respective staffs of both officers in the mean time halting on the right of the brigade to be inspected, afterward being joined by their staffs. The consolidated bands on the right of the Eleventh brigade were a little ahead of time in playing, for which we could not account, considering the reputation of the drum-major in charge. The passage in review was fairly conducted; yet the organizations as a rule presented reduced fronts. We did not observe any division colors, or anything to indicate the position of the reviewing officer; nor did the staff of the major-general

accompany their leader when he escorted this officer to his position to the front and centre of the division. The brigade and battalion distances were excellent. We append herewith a brief sketch of the troops as they passed the reviewing stand:

The division was led by Major-General John B. Woodward, accompanied by nine staff officers, all in full uniform, looking exceedingly well. Orderlies from the separate troop cavalry attached to these headquarters paraded in the rear.

THE FIFTH BRIGADE

was under the command of Brigadier-General Thos. S. Dakin, who was followed by four staff officers, all of whom seemed to have completely recovered from their recent "heavy wet" in New York. A detail of orderlies followed.

The consolidated bands and drum corps, under Drum-Major John Smith, of the Thirteenth Infantry, headed the organizations of the brigade, presenting a good appearance; still the drum corps did not preserve proper distances, and the drum-major of the Twenty-eighth paraded in the front and centre of his corps instead of on the right flank.

The Thirteenth Infantry, under Colonel Mason, led this brigade; paraded the strongest in column; was in full uniform; and by good marching and general excellence attracted universal remark. The salutes were generally good; but we must except the officer commanding the seventh company in line, who, in saluting, poised his sword only. The non-commissioned staff, with the exception of the sergeant-major, all saluted. (See paragraph 10, appendix, Upton's Tactics.)

The Fourteenth paraded stronger than usual, presenting ten commands of eight files front. Colonel Debevoise was in command, and the regiment marched and looked red-dy for duty. We wish the Fourteenth would lay aside the Zouave uniform, but we presume it will not, since its record in the field was won in this dress. The adjutant's horse had not, we fear, a very good military record, judging from its clumsy appearance and movements.

The Twenty-eighth, under the command of Major Obernier, paraded ten commands of ten files front, not looking as well as usual.

THE ELEVENTH BRIGADE,

under the command of Brigadier-General J. V. Meserole, who paraded with full staff (including the adjutant-general, Colonel Wm. J. Irwin, who had returned the day previous from Europe, and, with a promptitude worthy of commendation, immediately resumed his duties as chief of staff). The general and his staff, in full uniform, made a good appearance.

The consolidated bands and drum corps on the right of this brigade, under Drum-Major Strube, of the Twenty-third Infantry, made an exceedingly fine appearance, keeping perfect time, and under good control.

The Twenty-third Infantry, Colonel Ward commanding, paraded in slim numbers, ten commands of eight files front; but still held its own for good marching and general steadiness.

The Thirty-second Infantry paraded as a battalion, of six commands of twelve files front, Lieutenant-Colonel Roehr in command, and presented a good appearance; but of the salutes there is little to say in praise. The Thirty-second has seven companies, but paraded on the ground with six only, because of the insubordination of one of the commandants at the formation, who refused to obey the orders of his superior officer. The company, following the example of the captain, refused to parade. We trust this officer and the company will be dealt with properly. Such insubordination should always be severely punished.

The Forty-seventh Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Geery, paraded eight commands of eight files front, looking exceedingly well in its full dress uniform. Its marching was good, and the parade very creditable, even if the non-commissioned staff did salute.

The howitzer battery attached to this brigade is the pride of the State, and well deserving of praise. First Lieutenant Cannon (a good name, by the way, for an officer of this arm of the service) was in command, and the battery paraded four and fifty men. The cavalry and dismounted artillery without guns, which closed the column, looked better than usual, and the benefit of the new order of things relative to these arms of the service is already apparent. At the conclusion of the review the troops were dismissed, and proceeded with all despatch toward their armories. The Governor and his staff, some general officers and their staffs, and the guests generally, including not a few ladies, repaired to the "cottage," where a fine collation awaited their disposal, which had been provided for them by the division commander and his staff. During the repast the health of the Governor was drunk, calling forth a happy and complimentary response.

In the evening the Governor and his staff and the officers of the division were handsomely entertained by Brigadier-General James B. Craig, the judge-advocate-general on the Governor's staff, at his residence, Montague Terrace, Brooklyn. The entertainment was sumptuous, hospitable, and a worthy closing of a most successful military display.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—Pursuant to orders this regiment is directed to assemble at the armory on Monday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in full fatigue uniform, black belts, and knapsacks, with overcoats rolled thereon; officers with sashes; field and staff mounted. Line will be formed in Monroe place, right resting on Pierrepont street. Commandants of companies are directed to make a thorough in-

spection, and see that all brasses are in order, and that each man is provided with white gloves, previous to the formation of the line. Companies A, B, D, E, F, I, and K will detail one corporal each to act as color guard. They will report to the adjutant in the upper drill-room at the hour of assembly. The commandant takes this occasion to impress upon every member the great importance of making special efforts to parade at this annual inspection.

THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.—In compliance with division orders, this brigade, Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, is ordered to parade, fully uniformed and equipped, for review by his Excellency John T. Hoffman, Commander-in-Chief, on Friday, the 28th inst., at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Field and staff officers mounted. Brigade line will form at 12:30 P. M. The several regiments will report for transportation at Fulton Ferry (Brooklyn side) as follows, viz.: Eighth regiment to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, at 9:40 A. M.; First regiment to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, at 10 A. M.; Fifty-fifth regiment to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, at 10:20 A. M.; Ninth regiment to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, at 10:40 A. M.; Seventh regiment to the Coney Island and Smith street Railroad, at 10:10 A. M. Commandants of regiments will direct their quartermasters to make arrangements with the secretaries of the railroad companies on or before the 27th inst. as to how many cars they will require. Brigade staff, fully uniformed and equipped (with cape and fatigue cap), will report at 60 St. Mark's Place at 9:30 A. M.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—In compliance with brigade orders, this regiment is directed to assemble in full fatigue, white gloves (field and staff dismounted), for annual muster and inspection, at the armory, corner Bushwick Boulevard and Stagg street, on Wednesday, October 26, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Commandants of companies are ordered to return their muster rolls to headquarters on or before the 18th inst. The regiment is ordered to assemble for battalion drill by wing on the following days: Right wing, Companies B, G, and C, on Wednesday, November 2, 9, 16, and 23; left wing, Companies F, E, A, and D, on Friday, November 4, 11, 18, and 25. Roll call of companies at 8 o'clock P. M. The drum-major will detail two drummers for every one of these drills. Company drills will be suspended during this period.

Company F of this regiment has elected August Frick first lieutenant and Charles Blumke second lieutenant. It has likewise adopted the name of "Roehr Guard," in honor of Colonel Henry Edw. Roehr, the efficient commandant of the Thirty-second regiment.

SECOND BRIGADE.—This brigade is ordered to parade fully uniformed, armed, and equipped, for review by his Excellency John T. Hoffman, Commander-in-Chief, on the 28th instant, at Prospect Park parade grounds, L. I. Brigade will be formed by column of company on Broome street, right resting on Broadway, at half-past 9 o'clock A. M. Commandants of regiments will report on arrival to the assistant adjutant-general upon the ground. The brigade staff, fully uniformed, armed, and equipped, mounted, will report for duty at the quarters of the general commanding, Nos. 33 and 35 East Fourth street, at 9 o'clock A. M. The brigade quartermaster, Herman Geritzen, will take charge of the transportation. The following appointments on the staff of this brigade are announced: Captain Herman Geritzen, quartermaster, in place of Henry T. Allen, promoted major Fifth Infantry; Captain Beverley Ward, aide-de-camp, with rank of captain, in place of Charles M. Schieffelin, promoted lieutenant-colonel Sixth Infantry.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—On the evening of the 13th inst. Company I, Captain Allen C. Bush, opened the drill season by an evening parade through the streets of Brooklyn. The company, some 60 strong, assembled at the regimental armory about 8 P. M.; shortly after which time it took up an extended line of march, passing the residence of Colonel Chapman, of the Second division staff, and many other prominent officers of the division, finally halting at the spacious and elegantly laid out grounds and residence of Captain Bush, located in Dean street near New York avenue. As the company, headed by Papst's band and a drum corps under Drum-Major Strube, approached, a beautiful pyrotechnic display was made, the whole grounds being brilliantly illuminated, and presenting a very enchanting appearance. The trees of the grounds, which latter are several acres in extent, were decked with different colored lanterns, and during the entrance of the company a large and handsome piece of fireworks was set off, presenting in letters of fire the words "Welcome Company I, Thirteenth regiment." Colored fires constantly lighted up the scene, which was one of the most beautiful we ever witnessed. The pyrotechnic display was under the charge of the renowned "Dick" Jones, of John street, and most creditable to his skill and taste. The company on entering stacked arms, and were immediately invited into the house by their host and captain. A plentiful and recherche collation was here served. The invited guests were likewise elegantly provided for on the floor above, and the whole entertainment was profuse and generous, and characteristic of the liberal captain. Among the guests were Brigadier-General Dakin and staff, Fifth brigade; Colonel Mason, Adjutant Richards, Commissary Sorymsor, Lieutenant Brooks, all in full uniform; Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, Captain Hempstead, Quartermaster Van Nostrand, and others. The company returned to the armory shortly after midnight.

Rev. J. Halsted Carroll, D. D., chaplain of this regiment,

will deliver the customary annual discourse before this command on Sunday morning, October 30, at the Lee avenue Reformed Church, corner of Lee avenue and Hewes street, E. D. For the purpose of attending *en masse*, this command will assemble at the armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, on the date above mentioned, at 9 o'clock A. M., in full dress uniform, white gloves, without side arms; enlisted men wearing waist belts, without boxes or bayonet sheaths. Should the weather be stormy, the services will be postponed until the following Sunday, when the command will positively assemble at same hour and place. The order of exercises being concluded, the command will be dismissed at the church. The colonel commanding earnestly desires the attendance upon the above occasion of every member of the command, for the purpose not only of listening to words of admonition and instruction, but of testifying their respect and regard for a chaplain who performs his duty in a thorough and admirable manner.

NINTH INFANTRY.—In accordance with brigade Special Orders a regimental court-martial for this command is appointed to convene at the armory of the regiment on Tuesday, November 8, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates. Major James R. Hitchcock is detailed as president of the court-martial.

In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, this command will parade in full fatigue uniform (white belts and gloves) on Tuesday, October 25, for annual inspection and review on Washington Square. Roll call of companies at the armory at 1:30 P. M. Field and staff (dismounted) will report to the colonel at 2 o'clock P. M. Members of the regiment who have not been able to procure uniforms are directed to report to their captains on Washington Square at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

The reception given the New England Veterans by Colonel Fiek (assisted by the Ninth regiment) was lavish throughout in hospitality and expensive demonstration. It cannot fail to be long and pleasantly remembered by those who enjoyed it. The New England organizations—comprising the Amoskeag Veterans, of Manchester, N. H., General Nat. Head; the Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, Conn., Colonel E. B. Strong; and the Newburyport Veteran Artillery, Major Ben Perley Poore—presented rather an antiquated appearance, as they paraded the streets of the metropolis, and attracted no little attention by their venerable looks and the originality of their uniforms. The Veterans still cling fondly to Scott's Tactics, and therefore their movements present a striking contrast to our present system. The Ninth paraded to receive them, and likewise escorted them to the boat on their return home on the 14th inst. The reception in their honor at the Twenty-second armory by the Ninth Infantry was brilliant and largely attended.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—Company drills are ordered to commence forthwith in this command, and be continued weekly until April 1, 1871, as follows: Companies A, B, and G, on Monday evenings; Companies D, F, and H, on Tuesday evenings; Companies C, E, and I, on Wednesday evenings. Lieutenant-Colonel Camp and Major Brown are directed to superintend these drills, dividing the duty to suit their own convenience, with the understanding that one field officer must be present on each drill night. They will make it their especial duty to secure accuracy and uniformity in all the details of military duty on the part both of officers and men. They will also see that recruits are carefully and systematically instructed, and that they are not permitted to drill with the company until thoroughly fitted to take their place in the ranks. The attention of officers and sergeants is called to paragraphs 434 to 439 inclusive, of Upton's "Infantry Tactics." Companies will be formed in accordance with the method prescribed therein. Query: Has this formation been heretofore neglected in the Twenty-second? The attention of company commanders is called to section 113 of the Military Code of this State, adopted by the Legislature of 1870. In compliance therewith, company commanders will forward to these headquarters on the 1st day of December next a roll giving the name and description of each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private who paraded at least seven different times during the year then last past, and stating the occasions. The General Orders close as follows:

"The Military Code of 1870 provides for the imposition of severe penalties for delinquencies and neglect of duty. It is not the policy of this regiment to retain in its ranks men who hope, by the payment of fines, to avoid a soldier's duty. But the remedy is in the hands of the companies, for under the laws such men cannot be discharged, except by the votes of their fellow members; and, if these fail to apply the remedy, it becomes one of the duties which officers owe the State, and which they cannot escape, to see that the prescribed penalties are enforced. No man must expect to receive from his commanding officer a certificate that he has performed all the duties required of him, unless he has faithfully and conscientiously performed such duties. The colonel commanding enjoins the officers and non-commissioned officers to use every exertion to bring their companies to a high state of discipline and efficiency; and he particularly urges the rank and file to be regular in their attendance at drill, and prompt, punctual, and patient in the performance of duty. Earnest work in the drill-room, care in the selection of officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, and diligent, systematic efforts to fill the ranks with young, active, intelligent, and ambitious men, will assure the permanent welfare and prosperity of the regiment. Every member can do something for these ends. Individual exertion is the secret and source of success in the military field as elsewhere. The recent inspection and muster were most creditable to the regiment. Under circumstances very unfavorable as compared with those of last year, it presented precisely the same strength,

and a greatly improved appearance. It should be known, too, that the muster was what it ought to be—a fair, truthful, and exact exposition of the active strength of the regiment; the force which can be found whenever called upon for service, and not a roll of volunteers, veterans, and substitutes. It is a fact that the regiment in every way was never in a more flourishing condition than at the present time; and, in drill and discipline, especially the latter, it is believed that it will compare not unfavorably with any in the National Guard. But there is much to be done. Drills must be real and arduous, regular and unavoidable; discipline must be inculcated at all times, always enforced, and never relaxed; and the examples of promptness and regularity, punctuality and obedience must be set by the officers who have accepted the honors of the regiment. The coming drill season must be one of work and labor; no other course will insure any success worthy of a name. The record and history of the regiment, both during and since the war of the Rebellion, should inspire feelings of pride in every member. It lies with us to see that the name which the regiment has fairly won comes to no harm. The soldier's highest duty is to labor for the reputation of his regiment; to foster and cherish an honest pride in its fair fame is his highest privilege."

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.—Paragraph 4, General Orders No. 11, current series, is countermanded. In pursuance of General Orders No. 8, current series, First brigade headquarters, this brigade is ordered to parade for its annual review and inspection, in full fatigue, heavy marching order, on Friday, the 28th instant. The assembly will be sounded at a quarter to 8 A. M. Each man is ordered to provide himself with one day's rations for this occasion. On this and all parades each man will provide himself with a pair of white gloves. The attention of commandants is called to paragraph 5, General Orders No. 11, current series. The names will be sent to these headquarters prior to the 25th instant. The Roosevelt recruiting medal will be awarded on the 28th instant. Captain Osgood will have it present. Decision will be based upon the enlisting papers received at these headquarters up to the 24th instant. The Commissioner of Jurors has informed the commandant of his intention to make those not exempt either perform jury or military duty. For that purpose he wants the co-operation of company commanders, and will furnish blank forms for their use. Hereafter they will transmit to the Commissioner the name and address of any member who may absent himself from four consecutive drills or meetings without satisfactory reasons. The officers will assemble in fatigue uniform at these headquarters on Monday, the 24th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. Mr. David Banks, Jr., has presented to this regiment a very handsome silver cup (on exhibition at Rumrill's, corner Broadway and Chambers street), to be awarded to the best drilled private, who must have been such on the 4th of July last. The contest will take place at the close of the drill season.

FIRST INFANTRY.—This regiment is ordered to parade in full uniform for annual inspection and review, on Thursday, October 27. Roll call of companies at half-past 7 P. M. Members who have not yet obtained their full dress uniform are directed to do so at once, as every member of the regiment must be inspected. In compliance with General Orders from brigade headquarters, this regiment is directed to parade in full uniform for review by his Excellency John T. Hoffman, Commander-in-Chief, at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Friday, October 28. Roll call of companies at 8 o'clock A. M.

A CORRECTION.—We have received the following correction and generous acknowledgment from an officer of the Twenty-second Infantry. It rectifies a misstatement of ours in reporting the inspection and muster of the Twenty-second. We stated in substance that the officer commanding the third company in line, while passing in review, omitted to bring his command to a "carry" until almost past the reviewing stand. It appears that we were in error in regard to the position of the company, as the following letter explains:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: To "give unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's" is as much a military as a moral duty; therefore I would re-monstrate against your charging in your last issue to the commandant of the third company, Twenty-second regiment, an omission which, though the occasion of as great surprise in after consideration to the officer responsible as to you, was nevertheless fairly chargeable only to yours very respectfully, the commandant of the fourth company,

MORRIS DUCKWORTH.

In thus himself assuming the responsibility of his omission, Captain Duckworth shows himself a soldier and a gentleman.

THE OLD GUARD.—After many postponements, this veteran organization, composed of the united members of the Light Guard, organized in 1826, and the City Guard, organized six years later, made its inaugural parade on Wednesday last amid the pomp and splendor of "ye olden times." The Guard, some forty strong, assembled at the armory of the Twenty-second Infantry, at 2 P. M., and, after a short march up town, headed by the Twenty-second regimental band, returned to the armory, stacked arms, and adjourned to Delmonico's, where awaited a fine collation for their disposal. The members, in their showy full dress uniform, made a handsome appearance, and attracted unusual attention along the route. The following are the names of the officers of the Guard: Major George W. McLean, commander; Captain W. G. Tompkins, acting adjutant; First Lieutenant L. D. Buckley, Second Lieutenant James T. Hatfield, Third Lieutenant Benjamin Gurney, and Fourth Lieutenant Charles Stetson. Quartermaster-Sergeant P. A. Allen acted as orderly sergeant.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The feeling is strong in the First and Second divisions in favor of the holding of inspections in the spring rather than the fall, and we trust the State authorities will take some prompt action in the matter. It seems that "supernumerary" staff officers are on the increase. Regimental commandants are constantly filling staff positions that have heretofore been deemed obsolete. One commandant, we learn, thinks seriously of increasing his staff to at least thirty, and to parade them in two ranks in his rear. Of course, these extra officers cannot hold commissions, but it is the intention—as has been the case in a number of instances at the inspections held during the past week—to muster these "supernumeraries," if we may so term them, with the regiment in some of the companies as enlisted men. Gentlemen of social standing always give *eclat* to a regiment, and we are in favor of all the staff officers the law will allow; but we do not think it advisable to overdo a good thing, thereby rendering it objectionable. The well instructed and disciplined drum corps of the Thirteenth Infantry, Drum-Major John Smith, we learn, propose holding their second annual hop at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on the 15th prox. The first effort of the corps was successful socially, but not financially, as their treasurer decamped with the proceeds. We trust therefore the corps have selected an honest and reliable member for this position this year. Colonel Funk, the proprietor of Irving Hall, held an opening ball on the 18th inst., which was largely attended and pleasantly managed. At the special inspection of the Seventy-first Infantry, held at the State Arsenal on the 14th inst., the regiment mustered over 400 muskets. We trust it will increase this number to 500 on the morning of the 28th inst. The old American Guard five or six hundred strong would be a gratifying sight. The Governor, in his recent speech after the Second division review, spoke about furnishing the National Guard troops with better arms or breech-loaders. What has become of the ten thousand muskets transferred to the hands of the Roberts Breech-loading Company? This system was adopted by the State several years since, but under a change of administration the contract has apparently been repudiated. See the report of the Inspector-General in the Adjutant-General's report for 1870, page 22. We do not favor any particular breech-loading system; but when the State appoints a board composed of competent officers to decide upon a system of breech-loaders for the use of the National Guard corps, some little respect should be paid to their opinion, or else why have appointed such a board? We learn that the Fifth brigade, Second division, propose organizing a pioneer corps. The First brigade infantry, Brigadier-General Ward, paraded in full marching order for general inspection and review, at Prospect Park parade grounds, on Friday, the 28th inst. The report of the New Jersey rifle practice, at Clifton, N. J., is unavoidably crowded out of this issue.

COLONEL George Stoneman, Twenty-first Infantry, brevet major-general U. S. Army, having been assigned to the command of the Department of Arizona, relinquishes the command of his regiment to Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Wheaton, Twenty-first Infantry, brevet major-general U. S. Army. "In devolving the command upon our distinguished lieutenant-colonel," says Colonel Stoneman in an order issued July 4, "the undersigned takes advantage of the occasion to express the just pride he feels in his regiment, and to compliment it upon the very unexceptionable record it has made for itself since its organization, as shown in the freedom from trial of its officers by court-martial, and even of charges preferred against both officers and enlisted men; and he hopes and confidently trusts the Twenty-first will continue to merit its well-known reputation under its new commander."

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BATES—COMSTOCK—At Hadlyme, Conn., on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Stephen A. Loper, JAMES A. BATES, U. S. Army, to Miss LAURA COMSTOCK. (No cards.)

DIED.

PARKS.—At Fort Bridger, Wyoming, October 3, 1870, of membranous croup, EDIE, son of Lieutenant Edwin R. and Emma H. Parks, aged 4 years, 5 months, and 28 days.

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Robert Anderson, Brevet Major-General U. S. A. A. E. Woodron, Lieutenant Thirty-sixth U. S. I.
General Frank Wheaton. Jas. Humbert, Lieutenant Eighth U. S. I.
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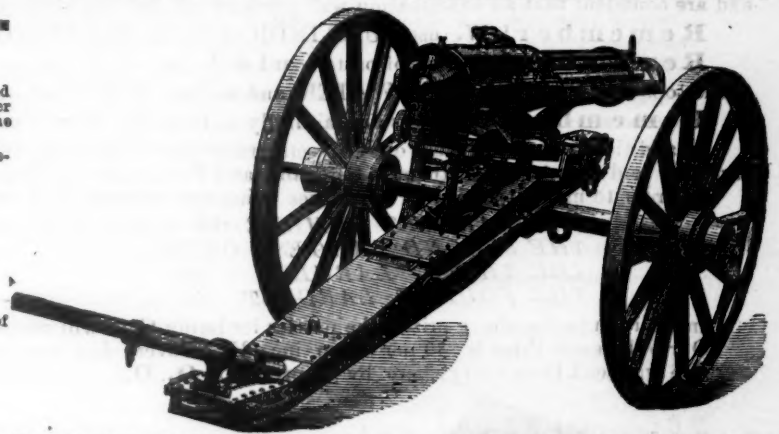
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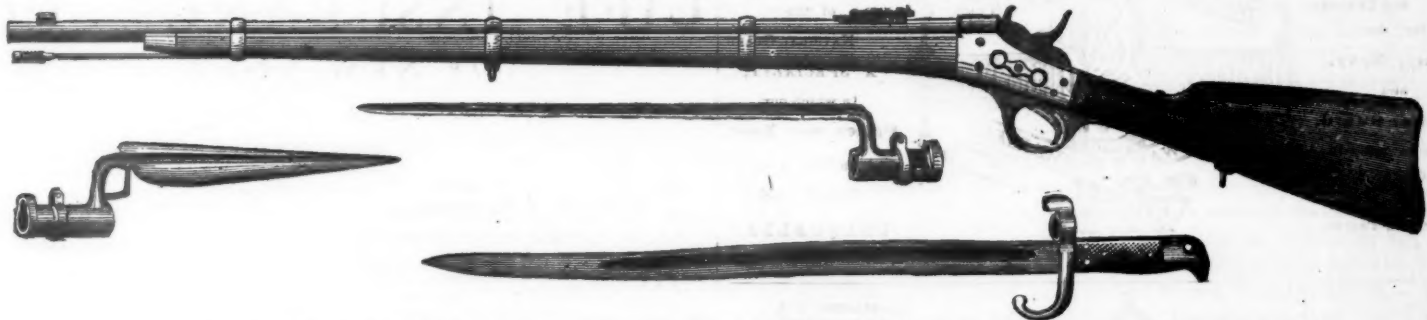
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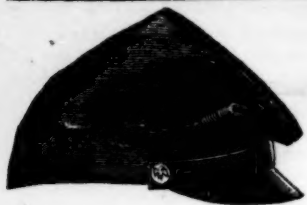
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